The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—Dana dished.

—The wheat is four feet high in Texas.

—It is rumored a great Sheffield house is about to remove to the United States.

—MacDowell & Halladay, merchants in American trade at London suspended yesterday. Liabilities unknown.

—An American was arrested in Liverpool yesterday for counterfeiting American securities in England and on the Continent.

—Cave's report on Egyptian finances is regarded unfavorably in London, and has reduced Egyptian securities two to four per cent.

—Jefferson Davis' business in Europe is to promote the establishment of a direct trade with the cities of the Mississippi valley.

—All the individual collieries which were idle in the Shenandoah region, this State, started yesterday. The men are going to work at the reduction.

—Judge Woods, at New Orleans, yesterday, decided that the Grand Jury was legal, and the trial of the ex-Confederate crooked whisky dealers will go on.

—The schooner Helen J. Holway went ashore on Monday night eight miles west of Fire Island. The captain and five men were drowned. Only one of the crew was saved.

—The Board of Trustees of the Cincinnati & Southern Railroad announce that they will receive bids for three million dollars of municipal bonds of the city of Cincinnati.

—The annual report of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, which will be published to-day, shows a decrease in the number of hogs packed, as compared with previous seasons, of twelve and four-tenths per cent.

—Strawberries are plentiful in the St Louis market at the present time, but the *Dispatch* say that no one can afford to buy them unless he is in the post-trading business or nestles in the shadow of the Emma Mine.

—The Pullman Palace Car Company at Chicago, yesterday, filed a bill against the Wagner Car Company, to prevent the latter from infringing upon the rights of the Pullman Company in the manufacture of sleeping cars.

—Judge Treat, at St. Louis, yesterday dismissed the motion for a new trial in the case of W. A. Avery, the crooked whisky ringster, but said he would certify the evidence to the higher court, to have the case reviewed by Judge Dillon.

—The House Committee on Military Affairs agreed yesterday to allow Colonel and Brevet Major General William H. Emery to be retired on the full rank of Brigadier General, with the retired pay of that rank, in accordance with his request.

—A heavy rain storm prevailed throughout New England on Monday and Tuesday. Yesterday afternoon it changed to one of the severest snow storms of the season, accompanied by a gale. Railroad trains were delayed and telegraph wires prostrated in all directions.

—Patrick Pickens, of Cincinnati, while laboring under a drunken fit yesterday, shot and killed his son, aged seventeen, for associating with company not approved by his father. The murderer was arrested, has sobered up, is wild with remorse, and threatens to commit suicide.

—Bell has been belabored and belittled so extensively that he feels it incumbent upon him to write a book giving the "testimonials" he has received. The best friends of Bell consider this "book freak" conclusive evidence that he is like Independence Bell at the Centennial city.

—Gambetta, yesterday was elected President of the Budget Committee. On assuming the chair he said: "We possess the government which affords every security for legitimate interests, and a wise, well ordered and progressive republic must now devote attention to the development of moral and material interests."

—The original gold medal which was presented to Washington by the American Congress in 1776, in commemorative of the evacuation of Boston by the British troops, has recently been purchased from the Washington family by various wealthy citizens of Boston for the sum of $5,000, and presented to the public library of that city.

—The colored men's National Convention will assemble in Nashville to-day. Pinchback is the leading spirit. He proposes to make a speech, taking advanced political ground. The Convention will recommend its Presidential aspirant to the Cincinnati Convention. A resolution will be adopted thanking Senator Morton for stand-ing by Pinchback.

—Thomas Tracy, living about six miles east of Carlinesville, Illinois, shot his wife Monday night and then killed his little daughter with the butt end of a gun, and finally cut his own throat with a carving knife. Tracy and his wife lived unhappily together, and she had threatened several times to leave him. Monday night she attempted to put her threat into effect when the triple tragedy was the result.

—The Catholic *Telegraph* thinks that Alfonso will soon be compelled to retire from the throne upon which he is obviously only a figure-head, and that some new man, able to drive the chariot of Spanish regality will take his place. The defeat and exile of Don Carlos seem to go hard with the friends of orthodoxy. It has not been a year while since Alfonso and Pio Nono were excellent friends, but the former has allowed himself to be controlled by his Ministers instead of his confessors, and so has left his church favor.

—The bankruptcy of the contingent fund of the House, in consequence of the 25 to 30 investigating committees now running, proves a misfortune to many witnesses, but proves to be a windfall to some of the conscienceless money lenders who infest the capitol city. Hundreds of witnesses have been summoned, some from very distant points. They pay their expenses, and expect to be paid mileage and per diem. When they have testified they are given a certificate or pay account, with the number of miles traveled, number of days in attendance, and amount due; but when they present themselves for payment, they are informed that there are no funds. In most cases these witnesses are entirely out of money, and are very glad to submit to a shave of 10 to 25 per cent. in order to get money enough to return to their homes.

—This is the result in Connecticut. Last year Mr. Ingersoll was elected Governor of Connecticut by a majority of 6,500 over all; this year he has been re-elected by a majority estimated at only 1,800. Over one hundred thousand votes were polled in 1875; this year the total vote will probably not exceed 95,000. Last year the Democrats had a majority of 9 in the Senate; this year their majority is estimated at 11. In the House, the Democratic majority will probably reach 30, against 25 last year. The singular result of a large Democratic loss throughout the State, accompanied by a decided gain in the Legislature, can only be explained on the theory that Senator English has placed his money where it would do most good. Mr. Wait is elected for Congress in the Third District, against Mr. David A. Wells, who accepted a Democratic nomination on the mistaken assumption that he could carry with him enough Republican votes to secure an election.

—Mr. Marshal, Acting Postmaster-General, was yesterday at the Capitol, and tried to call the attention of Mr. Randall, Chairman of the Appropriations Committee to the great importance of immediate action in reference to an appropriation to supply light and fuel to the Postoffices, but the latter would not listen, and told him that the Committee would have nothing to do, with the matter, and that it belonged to the Treasury Department, the head of which ought to know what to do. He would have no deficiencies if he could help it. Other members of the Committee were present, and at last one remonstrated; but Randall was very earnest in his refusal, and turning away, left the room. Mr. Marshall says the Postoffices in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis and other cities will have to close up at sundown, and that misfortune will bring incalculable loss, injury and delay to the mails throughout the country. He says the Postoffice Department has funds sufficient for the present needs of the department, such as for the rent and fuel account, but there is no authority to use it. A simple joint resolution would accomplish the purpose. The sum needed until the regular appropriation shall be available next July is about $100,000 for all departments.

—Hallet Kilbourn's manner of living at the District Jail was called to the attention of the House on Monday by Mr. Glover, chairman of the committee appointed to investigate the real estate pool. It seems that Mr. Kilbourn is being supplied daily by the Sergeant-at-Arms with sumptuous meals from the House restaurant, a carriage being used twice each day to convey his orders from the restaurant to the jail. For the eleven days Kilbourn has been in confinement the bill for meals and attendance foots up nearly three hundred dollars. The bill of items includes green peas, cucumbers, and strawberries, from Florida; spring chickens, game, and costly viands. The average expense of each meal has been $9. The expense for carriage hire alone is put down at $58. Mr. Glover introduced a resolution instructing the Sergeant-at-Arms to contract with the jailer to supply Kilbourn with the same fare that is supplied other prisoners and no other, and that no wines and intoxicating liquors be furnished except the same shall be ordered by a regular practicing physician. On a call of the yeas and nays, the motion to suspend the rules was defeated. It is likely, however, from the notice served on the Sergeant-at-Arms, that in future plain meals only will be furnished the recusant witness.

FIRST EDITION.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Legislative Proceedings.

A Number of Bills Disposed of by the Senate.

The Boom Bill Passed Finally.

Peter Herdic Defeated and the Lumbermen Overjoyed.

The Democrats Unable to Agree on a Day for Final Adjournment.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, April 4, 1876.

SENATE.

The Senate met in evening session at 7:30 o'clock.

Bills Passed on Third Reading.

The following bills were passed on third reading:

An act to authorize the appointment of chaplains for the Senate and House of Representatives for each regular and adjourned annual session, and providing for the compensation.

An act to provide additional security to holders and assignees of mortgages in this Commonwealth.

An act to provide for the running and marking county lines.

An act to repeal an act, entitled an act to appropriate certain fines and penalties imposed by the courts of Franklin, Adams, Somerset and Fulton counties, for the use of a law library to be kept in the court house of said counties, approved the 17th day of March, A. D. 1865, and a supplement thereto approved the 18th day of April, A. D. 1866, so far as the said acts apply to the counties of Adams and Somerset.

An act ceding certain water lots in and adjoining the city of Erie to said city for the improvement thereof.

Passed on Second Reading.

The following passed on second reading:

An act to confine conveyances of land made by saving fund, building and loan associations after expiration of the term of their chartered existence.

An act relating to the investments held by executors, trustees and other fiduciaries.

Bills Passed on First Reading.

The following bills were considered on first reading:

An act to repeal section four of an act of the 29th of March, 1861, entitled, "An act to incorporate the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society," so far as relates to the county of Indiana.

An act to provide for a proper representation of the mineral resources of Pennsylvania at the Centennial Exhibition to be held in Philadelphia.

An act to provide for the payment of canvass, transportation and grounds for the purpose of the Centennial encampment of the National Guard.

An act authorizing the Councils of cities of the second class to extend the time for the payment of municipal liens.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House met at the usual hour.

Bills Passed Finally.

To repeal so much of an act approved the 24th of March, A. D. 1870, entitled "An act relating to a company incorporated to build an artificial road through Germantown to the ten mile stone at Chestnut Hill, and thence to the new stone bridge over the Perkiomen creek, in Montgomery county, approved the 12th day of February, 1871," as provides for the City of Philadelphia to contract for the roadway along Germantown avenue, and the collection of the cost thereof from property owners.

An act entitled "An act relating to the carriage of passengers on the use of cars upon the passenger railways running over the paved streets of the respective cities and towns of this Commonwealth."

To secure miners engaged in mining anthracite coal proper recompense for labor.

To carry out the provisions of section twelve, article three of the Constitution, in relation to the public printing and binding and the supply of paper therefor.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House met in the afternoon session at 3 o'clock.

The New County Bill

was up on third reading. Amendments were adopted requiring that no county should be reduced below forty-seven thousand population, and any new county formed should have not less than forty-seven thousand. The bill, if it shall pass finally, will admit only one new county, that formed out of Luzerne.

Passed Finally.

An act repealing the road law in Hopewell township, Washington county, passed finally.

The Boom Bill

was reached on third reading, and after much skirmishing a vote was reached. One hundred votes were cast in its favor, one hundred and one being required. It was then reconsidered, and on final passage had one hundred and three in its favor, securing its passage finally. It now goes to the Governor. Peter Herdic is at last defeated, and the poor lumbermen and raftsmen accordingly are overjoyed at their triumph at last.

Postponed.

The bill for a stay of execution for two years on all judgments was postponed; also the usury bill.

Mr. LONG spoke against the stay law, and claimed that it concealed a huge snake under the guise of a general law.

Adjourned.

Democratic Caucus.

The Democratic members of the House met in caucus this evening and discussed the question of final adjournment, but came to no definite conclusion upon the subject. They only decided to hold additional afternoon sessions, namely, on Mondays and Fridays.

K.

THE MISSISSIPPI FLOOD.

A Destructive Inundation Anticipated—Trains on the Memphis & Little Rock Railroad Discontinued—Planting Operations at a Standstill—A Break in the Milliken Bend Levee.

MEMPHIS, April 4.—The report of the City Engineer of New Orleans in reference to the overflow is discredited by all here who have paid any attention to the subject in years past. Unfortunately but little is known in reference to the exact height or other statistics of floods previous to the establishment of the Signal Service, but from the fact that the water at this point is within nine inches of the highest water known, one inch above the flood of 1874, and ten inches above that of last August, coupled with the state of the weather and lakes, bayous and lagoons, as well as all tributaries below bank full, all old river men concede that we will have a flood equal to any previous one, as the river at Cairo is now thirteen inches higher than last August, and several feet higher at St. Louis, and none of the volume coming down will be expended in filling up the St. Francis, White, Arkansas and other rivers, and besides, the records show that no decline is ever felt here until six or seven days after the river has commenced falling at Cairo. The bottom opposite the city is flooded back to Madison, and trains on the Little Rock road are discontinued. Many persons living in the bottom have been compelled to move out to the hills It is feared a large amount of stock has been lost. Planting operations are at a stand-still, and bottom plantations will suffer heavily in fencing and forage between Mound City and Marion, Arkansas. Skiffs have been substituted for hacks in order to carry mails and passengers.

NEW ORLEANS, April 4.—A break fifty feet wide is reported in the Milliken Bend levee, a few miles above Vicksburg.

A River Accident.

ST. LOUIS, April 4.—While the steamer Fannie Louis was approaching the bridge at Boonville, Mo., at 7 o'clock last night, the cut loose a barge she had in tow so that it might pass through the draw of the bridge alone. The river being high and the current very swift, the barge became unmanageable, and Bill Davis, one of the men on board, jumped ashore with a line and attempted to make the barge fast to a stump. The latter gave way, however, and the barge crashed against the pier of the bridge, and was broken in two. Ten men were on the barge, only four of whom—Alex. P. Shaw, Wm. Gaunt, Wm. Tomlinson, and one other whose name was not learned—were saved. The remainder, all negroes, are supposed to be drowned. The barge had 10,000 bushels of corn on board, which is insured in St. Louis offices.

—More than ordinary interest is manifested in the thirty-third annual boat race between the Oxford and Cambridge crews, which is to be decided next Saturday. The Oxford crew have suddenly fallen into disfavor, the odds last evening being two to one against them. Until recently the keenest observers have not deemed one crew better than the other.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

(FIRST SESSION.)

Articles of Impeachment Against Belknap Presented to the Senate.

A Bill for the Protection of the Texas Frontier.

WASHINGTON, April 4, 1876.

SENATE.

Alabama Claims.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported without amendment the House bill to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the judgments of the Court of Alabama Claims, and asked for its immediate consideration.

Objection was made by Mr. COCKRELL, and it was laid over.

Mississippi Election Investigation Committee.

The chair announced as a special committee to inquire into the recent election in Mississippi under the resolution adopted last week, Messrs. Boutwell, Cameron (Wis.), Uglesby, Bayard and McDonald.

The Belknap Impeachment.

The impeachment managers on the part of the House appeared in the Senate, and were escorted to seats on the left of the presiding officer. After a proclamation by the Sergeant-at-Arms, the articles of impeachment against W. W. Belknap, late Secretary of War, were read by Scott Lord, chairman of the board of managers.

When the reading of the articles was concluded, Mr. FERRY, President *pro tem.* of the Senate, announced that the Senate would take the proper order on the subject of impeachment, of which due notice would be given to the House. The managers then retired.

Appropriations for Fortifications.

Mr. MORRILL (Me.), from the Committee on Appropriations, reported without amendment the House bill making appropriations for fortifications and other works of defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, and recommended that it be passed as it came from the House of Representatives. Placed on the calendar.

An Unapproved Bill.

The Chair laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States returning to the Senate without his approval a bill for the relief of G. B. Tyler and E. H. Luckett, assignees of W. P. Cheatham. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

The Senate went into executive session. After a three hours' session the doors were reopened, and it was ordered that the articles of impeachment against W. W. Belknap, late Secretary of War, be printed.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

A message was received from the Senate announcing that the Senate was ready to receive the impeachment managers.

Amending the Laws.

Mr. KNOTT, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to amend section 1,044 of the Revised Statutes so as to provide that no person shall be prosecuted, tried or punished for any offense except against the internal revenue, unless indicted within three years after such offense has been or may be committed.

After discussion the bill was passed.

Army Officers in Foreign Countries.

Mr. BLACKBURN offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire and report under what law in obedience to whose orders, and for what purpose, and at what expense to the Government, Brevet Brigadier Generals Upton and Forsythe and Brevet Major Sawyer, of the army, are now absent in foreign countries, how long they have been so absent, and why they should not be ordered to their respective commands. Adopted.

The Impeachment.

Mr. FORD, on behalf of the managers of the impeachment of the late Secretary of War, asked leave for the managers of the House to withdraw, in order that they might proceed to the Senate and present articles of impeachment in due form and manner.

Leave was granted. The question having been raised whether the House should attend the managers to the Senate, it was stated that that form had been observed in the impeachment of President Johnson and Judge Humphries. The House would be present at the impeachment, but not necessarily at the exhibition of the articles.

The Speaker suggested that the language of the message from the Senate was limited to informing the House that the Senate was ready to receive the managers for the purpose of exhibiting articles of impeachment. The managers then retired.

Japanese Indemnity Fund.

Mr. SWANN, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill to restore to the Japanese Government what is known as the Japanese indemnity fund, including all interest and accumulations thereof, but reserving $125,000 claimed by officers and men of the navy until Congress shall otherwise direct. Made a special order for the 27th of April.

Protection of the Texas Frontier.

Mr. SCHLEICHER, Chairman of the Committee on the Texas Frontier Troubles, reported a bill to provide for the protection of the Texas frontier on the lower Rio Grande. It authorizes and requires the President to station and keep on the Rio Grande from its mouth to the northern boundary of the State of Tamaulipa, above Laredo, two regiments of cavalry, in addition to the infantry for garrison duty, and to keep each troop up to the full strength of one hundred privates. It also authorizes the President, in view of the inability of the Mexican Government to prevent inroads of lawless parties from Mexico into Texas, to order troops to cross the Rio Grande, and use such means as may be found necessary to recover stolen property and to check raids, guarding, however, against unnecessary injury to peaceable inhabitants of Mexico.

The bill was made a special order for the 20th of April and from day to day until disposed of.

The Impeachment Managers

presented themselves at the bar of the House, and reported through Mr. Lord, Chairman, that the articles of impeachment against W. W. Belknap had been exhibited and read in the Senate, and that the presiding officer had stated that the Senate would take an order in the premises, due notice of which would be given to the House of Representatives.

Special Counsel.

Mr. DURHAM, from the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice, reported a bill to regulate the employment of special counsel for the Government, authorizing it only on a certificate of the Judge that it is necessary, and requiring the Judge also to fix fees.

In explanation of the bill Mr. Durham instanced the recent whisky trials in the West, where one of the special counsel claimed the enormous fee of $26,000. The bill was passed.

Legislative Appropriation.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Cox in the chair) on the Legislative appropriation bill. Without making much progress on the bill, the committee rose and the House took a recess until 7:30, the evening session to be for the consideration of the legislative appropriation bill.

EVENING SESSION.

After discussing the items for the expenses of the Congressional library, botanic gardens, distributing Congressional mails, &c., and after striking out all appropriations for the Government printing office, on the ground that that office was undergoing investigation, and that the provision might be made for it in the Sundry Civil appropriation bill, the item for the President's salary, fixing it at $25,000 a year after the 4th of March, 1877, was read, and gave rise to debate.

Mr. OLIVER proposed to omit that provision until action should be had on a special bill fixing the President's salary.

After debate the amendment was rejected, and the President's salary remains fixed in the bill at $25,000 after the 4th of March, 1877.

The committee then rose, after having disposed of fourteen pages of the bill (which contains sixty-seven pages), and the House adjourned.

Ohio Legislature.

COLUMBUS, April 4.—In the Senate this afternoon a Senate bill was passed making it an offense, punishable by a fine of from $100 to $1,000, with imprisonment not exceeding one year in the county jail, to sell, offer to sell or give away lascivious books or pictures, or to advertise medicines or articles intended to procure abortions or prevent conception.

In the House, the House bill was passed to prevent the killing of quail before December, 1877; also to extend the provisions of the game law relative to notice to unenclosed grounds; also to do away with restrictions as to the size of and the manner of posting a notice.

Looking Glasses, Frames and Mouldings.

It is not all to *make* money, but only as its use ministers to the comfort and happiness of the passions is it of real worth. And what is more conducive to household happiness than a few dollars expended in a "family gallery" of paintings, pictures and portraits. Go to Messers. S. Boyd & Co. No. 66 Fifth avenue and inspect a fine line of pictures of the greatest style and variety. You will also find an unequaled assortment of frames and mouldings novel in design and beautiful in finish. The antique and unique, the plain and the ornamental, and the cheap and the costly are here all in elegance and beauty.

SECOND EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON.

Gen. Custar Before the Post Traderships Investigators.

The Mouths of Army Officers Closed by a War Department Order.

Dana's Nomination Rejected by the Senate.

SILVER COIN ARRIVING FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

WASHINGTON, April 4, 1876.

The Safe Burglary Case.

The Grand Jury of the District of Columbia has promised Columbus Alexander to give the safe burglary case a thorough examination, whether the District Attorney is willing or not. Mr. Alexander's intention is to have every person connected with the burglary indicted and punished, if possible. Whitehy, Cunz, Daloma and half a dozen other ex-Secret Service officers left the city suddenly on Saturday upon hearing that the Grand Jury would be asked to take up the case.

War Department Investigation.

The Committee on Expenditures in the War Department examined John J. Safely this morning. He was agent on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad for weighing mails. When questioned about his acquaintance with General Hendrick and Secretary Belknap, he said he had known them for twenty years, but knew nothing whatever about post traders except what he had seen in the papers since the investigation commenced.

Mr. Clymer told him he was alleged to know a great many things. He did not appear to know as a witness, but further questioning failed to bring out any knowledge, and the witness was dismissed.

General Custar was called, and in answer to the question: Why was it you and other army officers have not given information of these abuses on the frontier, of which you have testified? answered because of an or ler as follows:

"First. No officer, active or retired, shall, directly or indirectly, without being called upon by proper authority, solicit, suggest or recommend action by members of Congress for or against military affairs.

"Second. All petitions to Congress by officers relative to subjects of a military character will be forwarded through the General of the Army and Secretary of War, for their action and transmittal.

"Third. An officer visiting the seat of government during a Congressional session will, upon his arrival, register his name at the Adjutant General's Office, as now required, and in addition address a letter to the Adjutant General of the Army reciting his purpose of and time that will be embraced in his visit, and the authority under which he is absent from his command or station. The purpose or object so recited will be the strict guide of the officer during his stay."

Custar proceeded to say that this order closed the mouths of all army officers with regard to the abuse that existed on the frontier. The officers knew if they sent complaints to Congress through the Secretary of War they would be pigeonholed, and the officers would probably be pigeonholed, too. It was generally understood in the army that a violation of this order would be apt to cause the officer to lose his commission.

Custar said he was satisfied that the object of the order was to cover up the doings of the Secretary of War.

Whisky Trials Investigation.

Gen. Henderson, of St. Louis, was examined to-day by the Committee on Whisky Trials in regard to his connection with the trials of McKee and Avery in St Louis. His opinion having been asked concerning the effect produced by the circular letter of the Attorney General to the District Attorneys of St. Louis, Cincinnati and Milwaukee. He said he would prefer not to give his opinion, because having stated facts, he considered it his duty to let conclusions as he did himself; but pressed to give his opinion, he said the effect of that letter was pernicious, as it would naturally intimidate or alarm witnesses.

Having been interrogated concerning his removal as special counsel in the St. Louis cases, he said he did not to this day know the cause. He believed, however, that he was removed ostensibly on the ground of reflections on the President in his address to the Court in the Avery case. Separate parts of Mr. Avery's address justify such a conclusion, but taken altogether there was really no reflection on the President. He was summarily dismissed, without examination into the facts.

Gen. Henderson expressed entire confidence in the integrity of District Attorney Dyer and his assistant, and in the ability of Mr. Brodhead.

Bellknap Mine Investigation.

James M. Day testified before the Committee on Military Affairs this morning that he was interested in the Emma Mine property from September, 1868, to July, 1871. He owned sixty-four feet, which he sold to Trenor W. Park at the rate of one million and a half dollars for the entire property. He was advised to sell out by his nephew and Matthew Carpenter, superintendent of the mine, he new developments having been made at the time. In January, 1871, parties from California wanted to buy the mine, for which the owners then asked $1,200,000. Wm. M. Lent brought with him a mining expert, who reported unfavorably, when the undivided half of the property passed into the hands of Park and Backer, giving them control. He decided to sell out for that reason, not because he had any fear of the mine. It had always been his practice to have nothing to do with mining property he could not control. Witness had no knowledge or convincing reasons to believe there was any systematic attempt to impose a fraudulent estimate of the mine on the public. At the time he sold his interest in the mine it was worth as a mining venture, owing to favorable surrounding circumstances, two and a half million dollars.

The committee adjourned till to-morrow.

Local Taxation of Railroad Lands.

The House bill in regard to local taxation of railroad lands, as reported from the Senate Public Lands Committee to-day, provides that no existing law shall be so construed as to exempt from taxation by State authority lands owned by land grant railroad or wagon road companies by the construction of their roads or parts thereof, provided they have been accepted by the United States in the manner prescribed by law, and taxes heretofore assessed shall be valid as against any title remaining in the United States in such lands on account of the non-payment of costs of surveying and fees. The second section provides that the purchaser of any such land at a tax sale may pay the costs and fees due the Government upon them, and thereupon said lands shall be patented to the company, but subject to a lien and legal rights and title of the tax sale purchaser.

The Impeachment Case.

The following parts have been assigned to the managers of the impeachment trial before the Senate: On rules, Representatives Lord, Lynde, Jenks and Harris; on pleadings, Representatives Knott, McMahon and Jenks; on the jurisdiction of the Senate, Representatives Lord, Knott and Hoar. The opening will be by Representative Lord; on the preparation for the trial of fact and the examination of witnesses, Representatives McMahan, Lynde and Lapham; on questions of law on trial of fact, Representatives Lynde, Jenks and McMahon; on final summing up, Representatives Lord, Kott and Lapham. Each manager is to sum up the case, if permitted, or each may hand in and have printed with the proceedings his argument.

No Reciprocity Treaty with Canada.

The Committee on Commerce to-day voted to report adversely to the House of Representatives Elijah Ward's joint resolution requesting the President to appoint three commissioners, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to confer with other commissioners duly authorized by the Government of Great Britain, to investigate and ascertain on what basis a treaty of reciprocal trade for the mutual benefit of the United States and the Dominion of Canada can be negotiated. The vote stood: Yeas—Messrs. Ward, Pierce and Kerr; nays—Messrs. Hereford, Durand, Piper, Reagan, Felton, Hunter, Ross and Dunnell.

Deficiency Appropriations.

The House Committee on Appropriations have agreed to recommend a deficiency appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars to provide water, fuel and light for the public buildings during the remainder of the current fiscal year. This item will be inserted in the annual deficiency bill, which the committee expect to report and pass this week. They also agreed to insert an item of sixty thousand dollars to pay witness fees and other expenses incidental to the Congressional investigations now in progress.

Silver Coin.

Three hundred thousand dollars in silver coin was this morning received at the Treasury Department from San Francisco, two hundred thousand in dimes and one hundred thousand in quarters. An additional hundred thousand in quarters is expected to-morrow, which will complete the present order, which is for five hundred thousand dollars. There is a necessity for still more new coin, and orders will be forwarded to San Francisco for additional supplies at once.

Whisky Frauds.

The bill introduced by Senator Stevenson to-day concerning corporations engaged in the business of distilling provides as a main feature that each stockholder, unless shown to be innocent of participation in or guilty knowledge of the offenses charged to have been committed by the corporation engaged in said business, shall be held individually subject to the penalties, forfeitures, fines or imprisonment, provided by law for such offence.

Promotion of Immigration.

The bill introduced by Senator Harvey to promote immigration and protect immigrants on their passage to the United States is a copy of the measure heretofore introduced by Representative Conger.

Dana's Nomination Rejected.

The Senate in executive session rejected the nomination of R. H. Dana, Jr., to be Minister to England. The vote was about yeas 17 and nays 36.

FOREIGN ADVICES.

SPAIN.

Proposed Economy.

MADRID, April 4.—It is stated that Signor Salaverra, Minister of Finance, on submitting the budget, will propose a reduction in the salaries of the clergy and Government officials of from twenty to twenty five per cent., the conversion of overdue coupons into three per cent. bonds, and the payment of one per cent. cash and two per cent. in bonds on coupons hereafter maturing.

GREECE.

Fatal Collision of Steamers.

ATHENS, April 4.—The steamer Agrigenti, from Pireas for Italian ports, came in collision with the English steamer Hylton Castle, off Cape Malia, on the south coast of Lorea, to-day. The Agrigenti immediately sank, and of sixty-four persons on board, nine of the crew and twenty passengers were drowned.

FRANCE.

Clerical Agitation to be Repressed.

PARIS, April 4.—*La Republique Francais* says the majority of the Assembly intends to put an end to the clerical agitation and confine the priest to his proper sphere, his church, and will inflexibly repress any encroachments, whether open or in disguise.

EGYPT.

The War With Abyssinia Ended.

CAIRO, April 4.—Hostilities having ceased in Abyssinia, and negotiations for peace with the envoy of King Kassa being in progress, Prince Hassan, commanding the Egyptian forces, has received orders to return to Egypt.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Budget.

LONDON, April 4.—In the House of Commons, Hylands gave notice of a motion for a careful survey of the budget for 1876, with a view to such reduction of the estimates as will prevent additional taxation.

TURKEY.

Sunday's Fighting.

LONDON, April 4.—The Turks in Sunday's fighting in Bosnia lost a large quantity of guns, provisions, horses and oxen.

THE ELECTIONS.

OHIO.

CLEVELAND, April 4.—The general Republican ticket is elected by 2,500 majority on an average. The Council will stand twenty-two Republicans to fourteen Democrats. The Republicans elected fifteen out of eighteen Councilmen yesterday. The vote cast was about medium. The reserve was a general show of Republican gains, although politics were ignored in many cases.

CINCINNATI, April 4.—Returns from fifty-four of the one hundred and one cities in Ohio show a general Republican majority in twenty-two and a Democratic majority in nineteen. The rest are evenly divided. Local question entered so fully into the contest that the result is no test of party strength.

COLUMBUS, April 4.—Complete returns show that the Republicans have elected the Water Works Trustee, Police Commissioner and six out of eleven members of the City Council.

KANSAS.

ATCHESON, KS., April 4.—The election held here to-day for city officers resulted in the election of the entire Republican ticket and three out of four Councilmen. Last year the Democrats elected their entire ticket except the Mayor. There is much rejoicing among the Republicans, as it is the first time in several years they have elected their entire ticket.

CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD, April 4.—The total vote of the State will be known on Monday, with only the town of Salem to hear from, which last year was 77 Republican to 72 Democratic, is 98,485. The total vote last year was 100,983. Totals: Robinson, 43,577; Ingersoll, 51,071; Smith, 1,871; Atwater, 1,986; Ingersoll's majority, 3,657; plurality, 7,414.

The Senate stands eighteen Democrats and thirteen Republicans, a Democratic gain of one over last year. The lower House (including two towns electing one representative each, the results from which are estimated) stands two hundred and fifty-five Republicans, one hundred and fifty-nine Democrats, and two Independents; last year, one hundred and seven Republicans, one hundred and thirty-seven Democrats, and one Independent, Democratic gain twenty-two. The Democratic majority on joint ballot is eighty-seven.

New Burglar Safe.

The large fire and burglar proof safe moved through the city yesterday, we learn, is for the First National Bank of Birmingham, the late attempt to mine into their bank vault convincing the officers and directors that the class of security offered by the Hall Safe and Lock Company, in the use of their dovetailed bank safe, with double dial locks, is not likely to tempt the cupidity of burglars, and the fact that more than fifteen hundred of these safes have been sold, and not one of them burglarized, proves their superior quality.

Their fire proof quality seems also to be unsurpassed, as no less than seven bank safes of this make have passed through large fires in this vicinity, alone, in the last few years, and in each case the contents were unharmed.

The Citizens' National Bank, for additional security, lately put into their vault a double burglar proof of this make, weighing nearly eight thousand pounds. Samples of these safes, with the improved time lock, can at all times be seen at the branch house on Smithfield street.

—Cincinnati has not yet entirely recovered from Mardi Gras. The expense was so heavy that the people of Porkopolis were unable to stand it all at one time, and accordingly have been taking it in detachments. A ball was given the other night to help swell the fund for the liquidation of the debt, and it is hinted that several more will be necessary. Those who dance must pay the piper, and such festive persons as take pleasure in putting on tights and going out in a snow storm must be prepared to contribute liberally for the privilege.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHECKERED FRONT

FLOUR!

GROCERIES!

THE HOUSE THAT SELLS THE GREAT

White River Flour,

THE BEST FLOUR

FOR THE MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES.

Full and Complete Line

GROCERIES.

T. C. JENKINS,

172 & 174

Wood Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VERY LOW PRICES

AT THE WHOLESALE

BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE

OF

GILL & BROS.

253 LIBERTY STREET,

TO WHICH WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE.

With the opening of another season we announce the receipt of a complete assortment of Spring Goods, WOMEN'S, MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S, MEN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTH'S BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS.

CONGRESS GAITERS, ALEXIS, OXFORD AND JERSEY TIES, AND FINE CALF BOOTS.

MINERS NAILED SHOES, very low figures.

Also, a large stock of CITY MADE GOODS, Goat, Morocco and Lasting.

BOTTOM PRICES. Orders promptly attended to.

d44

PITTSBURGH April 5, 1876.

NOTICE—

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH

Has removed to the building formerly occupied by the KEYSTONE BANK, No. 293 Liberty street.

d44

SILVERWARE,

KNIVES, FORKS AND SPOONS,

AT LOW PRICES.

J. P. SMITH, SON & CO.,

189 LIBERTY STREET

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, ss. At Pittsburgh, Pa., on 4th day of April, 1876. The undersigned here gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John Spear & Co., of Pittsburgh, Pa., in the county of Allegheny, and in the State of Pennsylvania, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on creditors' petition, by the District Court of said district.

B. D. MOORE, Assignee,

Corner Eighth street and Duquesne Way,

d41 Pittsburgh, Pa.

CENTRAL HOTEL BAR,

Fixtures,

REMOVED

One door below, under the same Management as for the last five years.

VERS. SAT. SAP. d47

FARMERS HOUSE,

1114 Carson Street,

PITTSBURGH, SOUTH SIDE.

This Popular House will be continued as usual under the Proprietorship of

GEORGE SCHAFER,

Who has refitted and refurnished the house throughout, and asks a continuance of his former patronage.

Board $1.50 Per Day.

Stabling for 100 Horses. d45

POPULAR MUSIC BOOKS.

Bellak's Analytical Method for PIANO, 75c, is an easy, attractive and pleasant method for the first six months at the Piano.

Getze's School for Parlor Organ, $2.50. Immensely popular. About 70,000 copies now in use.

Centennial Collection of National SONGS. The most brilliant compilation of Patriotic Songs extant. The National Airs of America, England, Scotland, Wales, Ireland, Spain, Italy, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Austria and Russia are in it. In Paper 40c. Boards, 50c. Cloth 75c.

Mason & Hoadley's Method for BEGINNERS, $3.00, is a handsome, complete, well arranged Instruction Book for the Piano-Forte.

German Four Part Songs for Mixed Voices, $2.50. A rich treasury of most excellent music for Societies, &c.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston,

CHAS. H. DITSON & CO.,

711 Broadway, New York.

J. E. DITSON & CO.,

Successors to Lee & Walker, Philadelphia.

REMOVAL.

THE CLOTHING AND

Merchant Tailoring House

OF

URLING, FOLLANSBEE & CO.

Has been Removed to

No. 42 Fifth Avenue,

Between Wood and Market Sts.

In opening our NEW ROOMS we offer to our friends and the public the largest and most complete stock of Goods ever displayed in our city. Patrons of our house will believe us when we say we are determined to keep our prices as low as any house in the country. In our removal, we have reduced our rent and other expenses, at the same time having better facilities for doing business. Our efforts are to keep the best quality of Goods to be sold at the very lowest prices. Our

Ready-Made Clothing Departments

Are complete with all the latest styles of CHILDREN'S, BOYS' AND MEN'S CLOTHING of the best fabrics and finest workmanship. In the

Merchant Tailoring Department

We have a large and varied stock of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &c., consisting of all the very latest styles.

With the well-known reputation of our Cutters, we defy competition, either in style, fit or prices of our garments.

CALL, EXAMINE AND CONVINCE YOURSELVES,

Our determination is to do business to suit the times, giving you the best quality of Goods at the very lowest prices.

URLING, FOLLANSBEE & CO.,

Merchant Tailors and Clothiers,

No. 42 Fifth avenue.

MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN,

Cor. Market St. and 4th Ave.

We offer special inducements in a large line of

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield St.

JOSIAH KING.....N. P. REED.....GEO. W. REED.
KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5, 1876.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 31¼f.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 102.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112⅝.

IF MR. HOPKINS shall succeed in getting his bill against freight discriminations passed, he will have made for himself a proud and valuable record.

THE Southern correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* declares that BLAINE is the strongest among the Republican candidates at the South just now.

THE Democrats held their own in Connecticut Monday, and are wild with joy over the event. Victories are so scarce with them, that they do not know how to contain themselves when they gain one.

WE have just one question to ask of our manufacturers and business men, which we wish them to ponder carefully. When the discrimination in freight rates against them is admittedly so great that just one more turn of the screw will break them up, is it not time to resist?

IT will not be a surprising piece of intelligence for our readers to learn that the Senate yesterday put its foot down finally and adversely settled Mr. DANA's chances for the mission to England. This action was generally anticipated, and the official announcement of the decision only confirms the public expectation. It was a long fight considering all the circumstances.

THE press of all grades of opinion, except the rankest Democratic papers, are urging Congress to lay aside what are regarded as purely political subjects, and devote enough time to the financial question to give the country something better in the form of law than it has on that subject. If Congress can do nothing better, let it repeal the resumption feature of the act of a year ago. This will be so much.

SAYS the *Tribune*: "Agitators who urge that more currency should be issued to meet the wants of the trade, will please take notice that trade is not in want of greenbacks at present, and does not seem likely to be for some time to come." Exactly. The specie resumptionists have so completely throttled the trade of the country, that we have comparatively little need of currency of any kind; but it is not a display of good taste to gloat over it.

MAY there not be a secret influence from Boston against WINSLOW's return? There are no symptoms of anxiety on the part of those who at first decried his so-called forgeries to get him back, loudly as they talked at the outset. WINSLOW not only constantly affirms his innocence, but stoutly declares that he will make it somewhat warm for those who charged him with crimes. As matters now look he will entirely escape being returned to this country for trial.

THE New York *World* waxes angry and eloquent over a resolution in the platform of the Republican party in this State. It recites that the Democratic Legislature of Maryland defeated a constitutional amendment to preserve the school fund from sectarian influence. This the *World* pronounces "a falsehood, with just enough truth in it to make it especially vicious,"—all of which means that it is uncomfortably true. It is, however, very unpalatable truth to a Democratic newspaper at this time.

IN OUR article of yesterday, we gave facts which illustrate a point we did not take under discussion, owing to the length of the article, yet which occurred to us at the time. We hear much as a reason why heavy freights are imposed on our people, that if the Pennsylvania Railroad did not concede the oil trade, in part, to other roads, a fight would be made on it, as regards the western freights. We showed, that were our oil carried at a rate that would even admit of the Pennsylvania Railroad making a profit of $3,000,000 yearly, it would be impossible for Cleveland to compete with us, and hence the entire refining would be done here. With such a trade secured to it, the Pennsylvania Railroad could afford to fight for the western trade, and could win the battle. This idea is worth the most careful consideration of the stockholders and managers of the road.

THE wheat supply in the London market, on the first of the present month, was much larger than was anticipated, a fact which operates prejudicially to the market. It was believed that the stock there on the first of this month would little, if any, exceed 500,000 quarters, or about 4,000,000 bushels, but there was instead the almost unprecedented quantity of 860,000 quarters, or nearly 7,000,000 bushels, an excess of about 500,000 bushels over the stock in store on the 1st of January. But it is when compared with one year ago that the present accumulation appears most excessive. On the 1st of April, 1875, the quantity of wheat in Liverpool was only 123,000 quarters, or less than 1,000,000 bushels. It is now about seven times as great, and the excess falls but little short of 6,000,000 bushels. The visible supply in the American market is about 4,500,000 bushels, a total stock so much in excess of last year that there is good reason to fear a decline in the price. Thus the matter stands, with the warm weather drawing near. The outlook is favorable to some very rapid unloading, rather than of holding on for higher rates.

THE philosophy and fact which underlie the prosperity or adversity of our commercial marine have never been fully determined or fairly explained. It is well understood that the English-built pirates, under the Confederate flag, during the rebellion, broke down our commercial marine—this being the contribution of the Confederacy to the supremacy of the British flag, but the restoration of that flag has been the chief trouble to us. Subsidy schemes have been devised, and various plans for encouraging ship building, but, strangely, the past year, during which no special encouragements have been given to our ship builders, has been the most prosperous we have had, in the sense of increasing our ocean tonnage. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, we built no less than 297,638 tons of vessels, of which 114 were ships, barks and other seagoing staunch sailing vessels of 132,000 tons, or an average of nearly 1,000 tons each, and 323 steamers, of a total tonnage of 62,459, twenty being iron steamers, of a total of 21,631 tons. From our lowest point of decline we have gained 2,000,000 tons—being that much nearer the 5,000,000 tons which was our highest mark before the war. At the rate we are now progressing we will soon attain our former prosperity, and we are doing this without further encouragement, other than that contained in the rivalries of trade. This apparently illustrates the wisdom of the idea of leaving our commerce to work out its own destiny.

WHEN it was known, a year ago and more, that the lower House of Congress was Democratic, those who look for compensation in misfortunes, affirmed that the set-off of one House against the other would result at least in prompt and beneficent legislation. This was the only benefit that could possibly result from the change, but even this has been denied us. Of the three thousand bills before the House, scarcely fifty have been acted on, and these in so radical and partisan a way, that the Senate cannot possibly concur. The appropriation bills that must be passed during June, in order to enable pensions and salaries to be paid when due, have been cut down in such a manner and with such certain injury to some branches of public service, that the Senate, considering the evils as well as the gains, hesitates to acquiesce, and renders reconsideration probable if not positive. This reconsideration, not assured of a good or any conclusion when undertaken, adds to the cost of the session, without profit, and delays action upon the twenty-nine hundred and fifty bills now in the hands of the several committees and on the table. Among these is that one which, bearing directly upon the money of the country, affects all business by its doubtful issue. The last Congress declared that resumption should occur, and fixed the date. The Democracy went up to make that declaration certain and insure the issue of hard money for the "vile rags" they had so long denounced. But the promise halts. Every vote that has been taken indicates growing irresolution among the champions of resumption, and while the administration is furnishing gold and silver at various points, the Democrats in Congress are gravely questioning the advisability and consequences of this action. Like our State Legislature, despite the promises of reform made by the Democrats, the Republicans are the prompt as well as conservative legislators.

THE Chicago *Tribune* argues cold and hot, on the export of silver currency. It first asserts that silver has been and is being exported, selling for what it is worth, and in the same breath that other countries have demonetized it, and hence our bonanza mines are producing an amount of silver that threatens a break in its value! It takes a low level of intelligence to get off such contradictory ideas in a single article. That our silver product is *not* all going abroad is proven by the very well known fact that our National Treasury is accumulating it,—and this, because our greenbacks are worth more on the market than silver. We did not assert that we could or should replace more than our fractional currency in silver,—but did affirm, as we now do, that this was resumption, so far as it goes. Our point then was, and is now, that such papers as the *Tribune* simply show that they are ridiculous and ignorant when they deny to silver the quality of the money, or the merit of resumption, so far as it is used to that end. On the contrary, they are fighting silver resumption as strongly as they can,—unless it be in the assinine article to which we are referring, which, after opposing silver resumption, puts in the following: "How is it to get the gold to redeem this mass of paper? By doubling the taxes or by selling bonds for silver. More than $400,000,000 will have to be procured in either case. We can think of only one other method, and that is to fund the greenbacks into bonds, and then coin silver for all persons who present silver bars at the mint, and let them put it into circulation. By this method in a few years we should have a silver currency of very uncertain purchasing power." How selling bonds for silver will produce gold, in which to resume is a problem that no one knowing what he is at will be apt to raise.

NEW MEXICO.

The proposition to admit this territory into the Union as a State is one that ought to be very carefully examined before it is adopted. There may be a sufficient number of people, such as they are, to render it admissible under the Constitution and laws, were those people an ordinary overflow from the other States—from the ever-advancing tide of English-speaking people, familiar with our political institutions and social usages. But the number of such in New Mexico is relatively very few—too few, with all their superior intelligence and energy, to be yet the ruling class.

The large majority of the people there is a mongrel race, Spaniard, Negro and Indian commingled. In some individuals the Spanish blood predominates; in others the Indian; in others the African; yet all have one common type, and constitute what might be called a distinct race. Their language is tolerably pure Spanish, a little softened. They speak no other, and care not to learn any other. In the intercourse between them and the Americans among them and on their borders, the same dialect is used exclusively, for the latter quickly pick up as much Spanish as is required in their talk one with another. Among hundreds, perhaps thousands, who live on their border, very few, if any, speak English.

A more non-progressive set was never seen. They are neither savage nor civilized. They are dirty in their apparel and habits, excessively ignorant, and for the most part utterly illiterate. They know nothing beyond the range of their own observation, and they cannot easily be taught. Their religion consists of some of the grosser rites and observances of the Catholic Church, imposed upon them by priests as ignorant and degraded as themselves. Some of these observances are as shocking as anything practiced among the idolators of Asia, for example, one mode of penance which was recently witnessed. That country abounds in cactus of enormous size, full of long, sharp thorns, so bristling and so keen that in passing by them persons must be careful to keep well off them. A devotee takes a coarse, thin hempen sack, puts into it ten or a dozen pounds of those horrid things, then strips himself down to the waist, and starts off on his painful pilgrimage on the highway, generally accompanied by a few friends. As he slowly walks along he swings the sack over his shoulder so that it comes heavily in contact with his bare back, and this torture is continued until the blood trickles to his heels. This practice is by no means universal, but it is of frequent occurence, and is an index of the mental, moral and religious condition of those strange people.

They have been there for three centuries, but they make no progress.

"From sire to son,
Unaltered, unimproved, their manners run."

Surely such people, so long as they are a ruling majority, are not fit to take charge of an independent State. The negroes of the South are a different sort of people; for they are inclined to progress as rapidly as they can; but these old fossils of a former conquering race, commingled with the blood of inferior races, and whelmed under a mass of superstition deeper and darker than that of the medieval ages, and from which every element of Christianity has been eliminated, are utterly incapable of being a self-governing people.

By and by, however, railroads will be made through that region, and American population will follow in sufficient numbers to take the rule. Then, but not before, may New Mexico be safely made one of the members of this Union.

As a pastoral region, especially for sheep, it is one of the best on the continent. It has some agriculture, and it is rich in mines of gold, silver, copper and coal.

THE BIG HORN EXPEDITION.

The main points of the success of the Big Horn Expedition in destroying a hostile camp, says the *Tribune*, have already been given to the public in our telegraphic dispatches. Our troops had to encounter weather of great severity, facing blinding snows and sharp northeast winds from the mountain sides; the thermometer much of the time below zero and twice estimated at —30 degrees. The country is rocky, desolate and utterly barren, save in the slender fringes that line streams deep in the canons. In places there was ice beneath the snow, making the hillsides doubly dangerous; but for the most part there is little besides an inhospitable desert of ragged buttes and fearful precipices. Our readers will not be surprised to learn that the opinions formed by the expedition concerning the fitness of the land for settlement or culture, fully agree with those which General Hazen has at times so strongly emphasized as absolutely worthless for the uses of civilized man.

Deep down between the mountains, and almost wholly surrounded by their frowning ramparts, lay an Indian village, on the left bank of the Powder river. To surprise this village and destroy it was an exceedingly difficult and dangerous undertaking. Some mistakes were made in the management, but the work on the whole was well done, and with our troops at least there is no room for fault-finding. The village was a hostile camp,—in fact an enemy's arsenal. Not only were the lodges filled with the booty gained by maranding expeditions, but in addition there were great quantities of powder, bullets, and rifles. All this war material had been bought of the traders at the agencies, principally at Red Cloud and Spotted Tail. Just so long as there is money to be made by selling such material to hostile Sioux, will this diabolical traffic flourish under the protection of our Indian Department. With one hand we furnish the savages with the means of war, while with the other, at long intervals, we return blow for blow. No stronger argument is needed, for the need of a radical change in our "Indian policy." Placed in charge of our army, these roving savages would be compelled to stay on their reservations; they would no longer be supplied with arms and ammunition; their real welfare would be more fully attained; their would be an end of harassing raids on frontier settlers, and no further need for exposing our brave soldiers to the hardships and dangers of a campaign in the Bad Lands. Monday's report of the House Committee on Military Affairs, unanimously recommending the transfer of the Indian Bureau from the Interior to the War Department, will be everywhere justified by popular approval.

THE COMING EMPEROR.

Advices of the progress of the Emperor DON PEDRO, of Brazil, toward this country, are coupled with the remark that he had not received an official invitation to be present at the opening ceremonies of the Centennial, and that hence he will turn aside. Whatever irregularities may exist, so far as the invitation is concerned, we hope will be remedied, and the Emperor made an honored guest among us during such time as he may choose to stay. He is a gentleman, and a man of learning, as well as the ruler over an Empire, the territory of which is larger than that of the United States. He has given a cordial and cheerful welcome to all Americans who have visited his Empire in the interests of art or sciences. He shows, among his own people, and in the administration of Government, a liberality that is very Republican in form. His empire is exceedingly rich in vegetable productions, of which it exports to this country more india rubber than to any other. Its coffee product is also large, and yet the land is comparatively undeveloped, and the product far below what it should be. It is thought that one reason for the Emperor's visit to our Centennial Exposition is to look after the machinery exhibited that he may introduce into his Empire what may seem most suitable. It is not mere curiosity that calls him here,—he is too practical for that, but a desire to inform himself of what may be most useful toward the development of the resources of his Empire. There will not be a keener, or more intelligent observer of whatever is useful, in the general display, than the Emperor of Brazil.

We recall to the attention of our people here what we urged some time since in a brief paragraph,—that our people should invite him to our city, and give him a welcome. Putting aside considerations of courtesy, it is to their interest to have him inspect our productions, and to know what our manufactories turn out. Brazil is destined to become one of the best markets for the sale of machinery, open to our manufacturers. And wherever the preferences of the Emperor shall go, there will go the patronage of wealthy Brazilians. St. Louis, Chicago, and San Francisco are to be visited by the Emperor, and it is certainly desirable that Pittsburgh should be. He will land in New York very shortly, and his plans will soon begin to be made, looking to such visits as he may have time to make. Once he has marked out his line of travel it will be very difficult to get him to depart from it. We simply, therefore, remind our people that the result of the visit will be a fine trade for somebody.

STATE NEWS.

REAL ESTATE is looking up at Oil City.

MEADVILLE is to have a Temperance Club.

MUSH and milk festivals are popular in Indiana.

MONONGAHELA CITY is to have her houses numbered.

ROCHESTER claims to have the filthiest man living.

SCARLET FEVER prevails in some parts of Indiana county.

THE Meadville Court House has been adorned with a new bell.

THE Alumni of Dickinson College have organized an association.

DR. EGBERT, of Franklin, is a candidate for re-election to Congress.

A "FREE BRIDGE" is to be erected across the Allegheny at Franklin.

A DOZEN families will emigrate from Conneautville for Iowa this spring.

THE Oil City *Derrick*, wants a monument erected to the memory of Col. Drake.

THE railroad bridge to be built across the Ohio, from Phillipsburg to Beaver, will cost $400,000.

THERE are seventeen Republican and fifteen Democratic candidates for Sheriff in Washington county.

THERE are ten thousand bushels of potatoes stored in the vicinity of Girard, Erie county, awaiting the expected spring rise in price.

HON. GEO. V. LAWRENCE is to deliver the address at the re-union of the Twenty-second Pennsylvania Ringgold battallion, cavalry, Tuesday, June 6th.

TWO wolves were captured a short time since in Union township, Clearfield county. Both were caught in common fox traps, and from appearances had been living well during the winter, a large number of sheep falling victims to their rapacious appetites for mutton.

THE Clearfield *Raftmen's Journal* says that the number of rafts on the West Branch and its tributaries that will be sent to market this season will reach about 200. In 1874 over 2,000 rafts were run to market from the same localities, and in 1875 about 1,300, of which, perhaps, some 250 rafts are unsold.

THERE is a family in Franklin that has a moving superstition that takes them all down. They move into the house through the window. Beds, chairs, tables, stand, men, women, children, dog, cats and chickens must all pass over the window sills for fear that some terrible calamity will befall the unfortunate household.

WHILE a member of the Cambria county bar was amusing himself Wednesday afternoon examining the revolver with which Anderson shot and killed young Kirby, the Court very innocently inquired whether the weapon was loaded, and on being assured that two of the chambers contained charges, his Honor, with that irresistible humor for which he is so proverbial, requested the lawyer, if handle the pistol he must, to point in the direction of the court crier.

A YOUNG married woman named Mrs. Belle M'Cusker, a resident of Latrobe, attempted to "shuffle off this mortal coil" by taking morphia, which she procured at a drug store and swallowed on the street, but as she did not know how to regulate the dose and became terrible sick and fell in a swoon after entering a neighbor's house, two physicians were summoned and administered an emetic to her which had the effect of dislodging the poison and saving her life. Although only three months a wife, domestic infelicity, it is said, drove the unfortunate young woman to this terrible attempt at self-murder.

Child Born with Full Beard and Other Singular Features.

A woman living on Main street last evening gave birth to twins which, while but a short hour apart in age, are as distinct in their features and form as were Esau and Jacob. One is very dark haired and the other is chalky white, The former is what we would call a *lusus naturæ*; one eye is as blue as indigo, while the other is as black as coal. Its nose is hooked like a parrot and its ears are shaped like a wolf. Its mouth is formed naturally enough, but two fully developed tusks protrude from the gums, giving the appearance of a young boar pig. The face of this wonderful production is covered with a fuzz, forming a beard as strong as most of youths of seventeen sport. The child has three hands, one of these useful appendances being double-barreled as it were. Of course it is very small, but the formation is perfect, with fingers and nails to match. The child is bowlegged, and one foot is much larger than the other. Dr. Smith, who delivered the twins, bears testimony to the correctness of this statement, and proposes to have a general consultation of the faculty over this remarkable freak of nature.—*St. Joseph (Mo.) Herald.*

FASHION INTELLIGENCE.

Splendid Weddings That Are at Hand—Gayety Immediately After Lent.

The approaching Easter weddings are the subject of much pleasant gossip in fashionable circles in New York. One of the finest will be that of the Viscount Mandeville to Miss Yznega del Valle. The Viscount is a son of the Duke of Manchester, of England, and only knew the lady a few weeks before he became engaged to her. She is justly called one of the most beautiful women in America. Her beauty is of the Spanish type, and she is tall, stately, and remarkably graceful. Her trousseau will be the finest and most elaborate ever prepared for an American lady, and the gossips say the house that is to prepare it has a *carte blanche* order for $75,000. The wedding will take place in May, at Trinity Chapel. Four of the prettiest belles in society will be bridesmaids, and an English nobleman will be "best man," groomsmen being dispensed with. Bishop Potter and the Rev. Morgan Dix will perform the ceremony. The Duke of Manchester and family are expected from England about the 15th of April.

The next swell wedding will be that of James Gordon Bennett to Miss May. Several churches have been designated by the busy bodies for the ceremony, which takes place the third Wednesday in April. Miss May belongs to the Boston family of that name, and is a very pretty young lady—fresh, witty, and what English people call "clever." Her wedding outfit will be as grand and elaborate as any unlimited outlay of money can make it. Mr. Bennett has given his fiance some very beautiful gifts in jewels, a pearl set costing $7,500 to import. She will wear point lace over white satin, looped up with natural orange flowers and buds. Mr. Bennett is having his house at Newport prepared for its future mistress, and is also building a large steam yacht. His entertainments during the summer are looked forward to with much interest and pleasure by his friends and associates.

Still another fashionable marriage will be that of Hon. Fernando Wood's daughter to Mr. Cheoweth, a Washington lawyer, which will be solemnized at St. Bartholomew's, in April. Everything comprising Miss Wood's trousseau has been imported, as was the outfit of her sister, who married a Mr. Hagadorn, a year ago. There will be twenty reception dresses, and an equal number for house and ordinary wear. Bonnets and round hats there will be in great numbers and variety; likewise package upon package of fashionable trifles and knickknacks for female adornment. Miss Wood is better known in Washington society than elsewhere. She has beauty, and has been highly educated, and has very winning and fascinating manners.

Other weddings will be those of Chandler Robbins to Senator Frelinghuysen's daughter; Moses H. Grinnell, ex-Collector of the Port, to Miss Reed, sister to Mrs. Paran Stevens; Mr. Brooks to Miss Tappen, one of the reigning belles; Mrs. Sprague, a Mexican widow, with $500,000 in bank and in big bonanza mines equal to Sharon's. Thus it will be seen that weddings will contribute much to the life and gayety of the Easter carnival, for which such extensive preparations are to be noted on every hand throughout the length and breadth of the city.

BROWN BROTHERS AND CO.

The Illness of the Last of the Founders of a Great Banking House.

Mr. James Brown, the last survivor of the original banking house of Brown Bros. & Co., lies dangerously ill at his residence at Park avenue and Thirty-seventh street, New York. He is eighty-six years of age.

The firm of Brown Bros. was originally established in 1880. For some years its business was the importation of foreign dry goods—then a most profitable branch of trade—but about ten years after its establishment the firm embarked in banking in connection with their other trade. In 1848 the dry goods business was abandoned, the banking department having succeeded even beyond the fondest expectations of the firm, and from that time Brown Bros. were known as bankers only. The original founders of the firm were George, Alexander, William and James Brown, of whom the last named alone survives. After the success of the house in New York became an established fact, Alexander Brown was sent to found a branch house in Baltimore, William having previously established the firm in Liverpool. George was attached to the Baltimore house up to the time of his death. William Brown was knighted by Queen Victoria some years ago. He presided over the Liverpool house for many years as Sir William Brown. James Brown, the only surviving founder, was engaged in the Wall street banking house of the firm until 1853, when he retired and assigned the management of the business to younger members of the firm. Since his retirement he has visited the banking house regularly once or twice a week until within the past year, mainly, however, to attend to his private affairs. Brown Brothers are "quotable" all over the world, and have long given the rate of exchange in New York City, until "Brown's rate" has become almost a proverb.

All the members of this great house had the trait of unostentationess, a natural simplicity of demeanor and a perfect sincerity, which ever secured the most unhesitating confidence of all who had intercourse with them. It was also characteristic of them that when they gave their confidence it was unhesitating and full. Of the abounding kindness which the several members of this family have shown to people, the world never knew and never will know; they wanted no thanks, in words, for what they did.

The late Alexander Brown, was democratic in his business habits, and a drayman always received equal attention with the highest and the richest. Few banking houses have ever enjoyed the trust and confidence alike for pecuniary ability and personal integrity which has been so universally granted by the Browns.

A VERY SMART BOY.

Some Reminiscences of the Childhood of England's Great Historian.

From a new book,—the Life and Letters of Lord Macaulay,—we extract the following interesting reminiscences of his childhood.

Macaulay early gave signs of a singular precocity. From the time that he was thehe years old he read incessantly, for the most part lying on the rug before the fire, with his book on the ground and a piece of bread and butter in his hand. A very clever woman who then lived in the house as parlor-maid told how he used to sit in his nankeen frock, perched on the table by her as she was cleaning the plate, and expounding to her out of a volume as big as himself. His memory, even at this early age, attained without effort the phraseology of the book which he had been last engaged on, and he talked, as the maid said, "quite printed words," which produced an effect that appeared formal, and often, no doubt, exceedingly droll. Mrs. Hannah More was fond of relating how she called at Mr. Macaulay's, and was met by a fair, pretty, slight child, with abundance of light hair, about four years of age, who came to the front door to receive her and tell her that his parents were out, but that if she would be good enough to come in he would bring her a glass of old spirits; a proposition which greatly startled the good lady, who had never aspired beyond cowslip-wine. When questioned as to what he knew about old spirits, he could only say that Robinson Crusoe often had some. About this period his father took him on a visit to Lady Waldegrave, at Strawberry Hill, and was much pleased to exhibit to his old friend the fair, bright boy, dressed in a green coat with red collar and cuffs, a frill at the throat, and white trousers. After some time had been spent among the wonders of the Oxford collection, of which he ever after carried a catalogue in his head, a servant who was waiting upon the company in the great gallery spilled some hot coffee over his legs. The hostess was all kindness and compassion, and when, after a while, she asked how he was feeling, the little fellow looked up in her face and replied, "Thank you, madam, the agony is abated."

A Rock Falling from Lookout Mountain.

On Sunday hundreds went to the mountain to see the immense mass that is slowly severing itself from the ledge at Bragg's Bluff, near the toll gate. The first indications of this severing process were discovered about a week ago, and since then the work has been almost constantly going on. The greatest progress so far discovered has been an inch an hour, but on Sunday, at 3:20 P. M., it had reached a distance of about sixteen feet from the parent ledge. The crevice is about thirty feet deep. The length of the falling rock is about one hundred feet, the width about twenty-five feet, and the weight is estimated to be 6,000 tons. The rock commences just above the spring near the toll gate, out of which standing under this great mass of rock, so many people have drank, feeling perfectly secure. When the rock falls it will take with it this cool chamber wherein so many have slaked their thirst.

BLUE AND GRAY.

"Oh mother, what do they mean by blue?
And what do they mean by gray?"
Was heard from the lips of a little child
As she bounded in from play.
The mother's eyes filled up with tears;
She turned to her darling fair,
And smoothed away from the sunny brow
Its treasures of golden hair.

"Why mother's eyes are blue, my sweet,
And grandpa's hair is gray,
And the love we bear our darling child
Grows stronger every day."
"But what did they mean?" persisted the child;
"For I saw two cripples to-day,
And one of them said he fought for the blue;
The other, he fought for the gray."

"Now, he of the blue had lost a leg,
The other had but one arm,
And both seemed worn and weary and sad,
Yet their greeting was kind and warm.
They told of the battles in days gone by,
Till it made my young blood thrill;
The leg was lost in the Wilderness fight,
And the arm on Malvern Hill.

"They sat on the stone by the farmyard gate
And talked for an hour or more,
Till their eyes grew bright and their hearts seemed warm
With fighting the battles o'er.
And, parting at last with a friendly grasp,
In a kindly brotherly way,
Each called on God to speed the time
Uniting the blue and gray."

Then the mother thought of other days—
Two stalwart boys from her riven;
How they knelt at her side, and, lisping, prayed
"Our Father which art in heaven;"
How one wore the gray and the other the blue,
How they passed away from sight,
And had gone to the land where gray and blue
Are merged in colors of light.

And she answered her darling with golden hair,
While her heart was sadly wrung
With the hearts awakened in that sad hour
By her innocent, prattling tongue:
"The blue and gray are the colors of God;
They are seen in the sky at even.
And many a noble, gallant soul
Has found them passports to heaven."

THE DATE OF EASTER.

The Almanac Maker Creates Trouble.

A great many excellent people here and in England have been much perturbed respecting the date of Easter Sunday in the present year. They have been brought up in a belief that it is to be ascertained by a simple little rule that connects it with the first full moon after the vernal equinox. Tried by this rule the date should be April 9; but the almanacs say that April 16 is Easter day. Now this is really a serious matter, if traditionary beliefs are to go for nothing and Easter day, Lent, and all the movable feasts of the church can be shoved ahead a whole week at the will of the almanac makers.

The facts is that the popular methods of finding Easter day are something like the magic balls in the Der Freischutz legend; sixty times they hit, thrice they go astray. There are rules which are accurate, but they are too cumfrous to be carried in the memory of any except mathematicians. The good fathers of the Church who contrived the Prayer Book tables, did excellent service, and it is scarcely worth while to go behind their work. The tables yield April 16 as the date of next Easter Sunday to any one who will take the trouble to study out "Dominical letters" and "golden numbers." A wise Frenchman did, indeed, draw up a simpler scheme, but it made no great impression, and it is scarcely worth while to refer to it. The Easter

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germani Bank Building,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, ... $200,000

O. B. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } WEDNESDAY, April 5, 1876.

A quiet day, yesterday, at the banks, except so far as current counter work is concerned. Even this was quite moderate yesterday, and the banks have passed the first of April more easily than was anticipated. It is reported that there is general ease among the business people, and that there is little probability of an immediate demand. Still there are inquiries looking to accommodations for the early future, which promise greater activity in business than we have had for a time. The banks continue careful in inspecting paper presented, and justify this by the general uncertainty of the times. Yet in all this there are evidences of reviving confidence, which promises well for future business. We hear that in some of the failures we have recently had, the prospects are that satisfactory adjustments will be made. We point to these things as among the promises of better times. The rates for discount remain unchanged.

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices:

Gold	112¾	5-20's 1865—coupons	121¼
U.S. 6's, 1881, coup	121¾	10-40's,	117⅜
" 1864, all called	—	Currency 6's	126
" 1865	119	New 5 per cents	117⅜
" 1865 5-20's	118⅜	10-40's—coupons	118¼
6-20's 1867	120⅝		

RAILWAYS.

N. Y. Cen.	113⅜	Ohio & Mississippi	18¾
Erie	20¼	Union Pacific	64
R. I.	98¼	Toledo & Wabash	31½
C. C. & I.	90	Harlem	140
St. Paul	41⅜	Adams Express	107⅜
St. Paul pref.	72⅜	American Express	61
Michigan Southern	61	U. S. Express	71⅝
Do. Central	64¾	W. Fargo & Co. Ex	81
Illinois Cent.	97¾	Quicksilver	—
Do. Pref.	62⅜	Fort Wayne	102
Cleveland ex. div.	106⅜	Hannibal & St. Jos.	16¾
Do. & Pitts.	93⅜	Panama	95
Pacific Mail	19	Iron Mountain	20
Western Union	84¾		

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

N. Penn. (R)	16¾	Cen. Trans (R)	—
Reading (R)	48¾	Empire Dc (B)	—
C., Cle. & P. J. (B)	127¾	A. V. R. R.	36
Cl. C. & I. (B)	101	Leh. & L. Tr'n (B)	84¾
Lehigh Valley (B)	61¾	North Pacific bonds	18
A. V. R. R. Incomes	50		

NEW YORK, APRIL 4, 1876.

Money 4@5 prime mercantile paper 4½@6. The customs receipts were $231,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $61,000. The clearings were $54,000,000. Sterling was dull at 486½@489. Gold opened and closed at 112¾, with sales in the interim at 113¾. The carrying rates were flat and 1 to 0. Governments were firm and in improved demand. Railroad bonds were firm. The transactions were small. State securities were dull. Stocks were generally strong and higher, with St. Paul, Lake Shore, Erie, Western Union, Northwest and Michigan Central as the features. New Jersey Central and Missouri Pacific were exceptionally weak. The annual report of the New Jersey Central shows a decrease in earnings, and the company had to draw on the surplus. The transactions on the Stock Exchange aggregated 316,000 shares, of which 24,000 were Pacific Mail, 25,000 Western Union, 18,000 St. Paul, 16,000 Erie, and 48,000 Lake Shore.

Governments—United States Coupons 1881, 121½; 5-20s '65, 118; do. new, 118½; do. '67, 120¾; do. '68, 122¼; 10-40s, 118½; do. coupons, 118¼; new 5s, 118; currency 6s, 126.

Stocks—Western Union Telegraph Company, 68¾; Pacific Mail, 18¾; Mariposas, 8; do. preferred, 8; Adams Express, 107¾; Fargo Express, 85½; American Express, 60½; United States Express, 71; New York Central, 113¾; Erie, 20¾; do. preferred, 30; Harlem, 138½; do. preferred, 134; Michigan Central, 61½; Union Pacific, 64; Lake Shore, 60¾; Northwestern common, 42¾; do. preferred, 62½; New Jersey Central, 105; Rock Island, 116; St. Paul, 41¾; do. preferred, 70¾; Illinois Central, 98; Pittsburgh, 96; Toledo & Wabash, 3¾; do. preferred, 9½; Fort Wayne, 102; Terre Haute, 10¾; do. preferred, 11½; Chicago & Alton, 104; do. preferred, 110½; Ohio & Mississippi, 18¾; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 17¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 118½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Co., 18¾; Central Pacific, 104; Union, 104¾; Quant, 102¾.

LONDON, April 4.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance yesterday was £214,000. The rate of discount in open market for three months' bills is 2½@2⅝, being ⅛ below the Bank of England. Bar silver was steady at 53¾d per ounce. Consols, 94 7-16; account, 94 13-16; 5-20s of '65, 106; do of '67, 106¾; 10-40s, 106 1-8; new 5s, 106½; New York Central, 102; Erie, 17½; preferred, 29.

PARIS, April 4.—Rentes 67f.

FRANKFORT, April 4.—U. S. new 5s, 106.

BERLIN, April 4.—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows a decrease of 8,372,000 marks.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } TUESDAY, April 4, 1876.

The leading merchandise markets were moderately active to-day, but present nonew or important feature deserving of special notice, on which reference has not previously been made in these columns.

APPLES—The supply to-day was almost exhausted, but several cars are about due; quotable at $4@4 per bbl, according to condition and quality.

APPLE BUTTER—Is in rather better demand, but prices remain as last quoted; 65@75c ₱ gallon.

BEANS—The market continues very dull, but prices remain as last quoted; $1.10@1.15 ₱ bu.

BUTTER—Market continues easy, with a supply fully up to the demand; sales reported at 38 for choice dairy, and 35@35c for prime to choice rolls. Low grades continue very dull.

CHEESE—The supply is becoming light, and the market is firm at quotations; prime Ohio Factory, 13¾@14c; do New York, 14¾@15c.

CRANBERRIES—In light supply, and held firmly at full prices—$7@8 ₱ bbl, an advance of $2@4 ₱ bbl since the first of the year.

DRIED FRUIT—The demand has commenced to pick up a little, but the market is unusually dull for this season of the year; and prices, contrary to general expectation, are lower now than they were during mid-winter; this may be attributed to the fact that Prunes and other foreign fruits, being fresh each spear, took the place of domestic. Apples quoted at 5@6cts. for fair to prime, and 11@12 for choice. Peaches, 11¾@12¼ for good to prime halves. Blackberries, 12@12¾. Pitted Cherries, 25@28; unpitted nominal at 15@16c.

EGGS—Market reported steady at 14@15c, with a very fair demand and diminished receipts.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged. Spring wheat flours, $6.25@6.75; red winters, $6.50@7; ambers, $7 @7.50; patent process, $8.50@9. Rye Flour, $4.50@5.

GROCERIES—Both Sugars and Coffee are reported firm, and the latest dispatches from Rio and Santos would indicate that a still further appreciation in the value of Coffee is not improbable. Other articles continue quiet and unchanged.

SUGARS.

Cuba	7 @7¾	Louisiana	5¾@6¾

SYRUPS.

Choice	65 @70	Fair	55 @58
Prime	60 @63	Dark	45 @50

MOLASSES.

N.O. choice	60 | N.O. strictly prime...58
Fair	56 | Demarara 56@65

SUGARS.

Cut Loaf	12¼	Standard B	10
Crushed	11¾	Standard Ex C	9¾
Granulated	11	Refined Yellows	9¼
Powdered	11¾	N. O. new crop	8 @ 9
Standard A	10¾		

COFFEES.

Fancy Rio	23¾	R. Rio, in pkgs	27¾
Prime Rio	22¾@23	R. Rio, loose	27
Good Rio	20¾@21½	Roasted Java	38 to 40
Old Gov. Java	34		

GRAIN—There is a continued fair demand for good sound Wheat, with a limited supply, but no change in prices. We continue to quote fair to prime Ohio and Indiana red $1.30@1.35; and Michigan white $1.42@1.45. The Oat market is easy but unchanged; mixed Ohio and Penna., 32@40c; white, 41@42c. Shelled Corn continues scarce and firm; we can report a sale of about 2 cars of prime southern yellow at 60c, in sacks, on wharf. Ear Corn is also in light supply and tending upward; 55@57c on wharf and track. Rye is quiet at 80@85c.

HAY—Baled is firmer again, with a limited supply; timothy quoted at $18@20, on wharf and track, for fair to strictly prime.

HOMINY—In steady demand at $4.00 ₱ bbl, and the usual discount off in round lots.

MILL FEED—Continues quiet and unchanged; Bran, $13@15 ₱ ton; Seconds and Shipstuffs, $17@18; Middlings and Chopped Feed, $20@22, as to quality.

MAPLE SYRUP—Is quoted at 90@95c ₱ gallon in kegs and barrels, and $1@1.10 in gallon jugs. Maple Sugar, 10@11c ₱ lb.

ONIONS—Selling, in a jobbing way, at $1.50@2 ₱ bu. Onion Sets very dull, with a supply largely in excess of the demand; quotable at $2@3 ₱ bu.

POTATOES—Are coming forward more freely again, but prices are fully sustained; we continue to quote at 35@40c ₱ bushel on track by the carload, and 40@45c out of store.

PROVISIONS—The market continues firm, but with the exception of Breakfast Bacon, which we advance ¼ of a cent per lb., there is no change to note in prices.

Hams—Extra S. C. per lb	14¾	Hams, per bl	14¾
Shoulders, Ex. S. C.	10¾	Do. half barrels	15¼
B'fast Bacon, S. C.	15	Do. buckets	15¾
Dried Beef, Ex. Sugar Cured, old	15	Lard Ref'd for summer use, in tcs	15
Beef Tongues, S. C. per doz	95¢	Do	¼ bbls 15½
Bacon Shoulders	10¾	Do	bkts —
Rib Sides	—	Do. 3 lb caddies	17¾
Short Rib Sides	13½	Do. 5 lb do	17
Clear Sides	14	Do. 5 lb do	17
Mess Pork, per bbl	$23.75	Ham Sausage	9
Family Mess Pork	22.75	Pig's Feet, in kegs	$1.90
Short Cut	22.75	Do. do. ¼ bbls	$3.75
Lard, Prime Leaf in	13¾	Do. do. bbls	—

RAGS—Steady at 3c ₱ lb for good country mixed.

SEEDS—Clover Seed, 62 lbs to the bushel), $10.-25@10.50; Timothy Seed, $2.65@2.75.

TALLOW—Steady at 8¾c for country, and 9@9¼ for best city rendered.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } TUESDAY, April 4, 1876.

The Crude market continues quiet and weak, with a slight decline as compared with Monday; United and Conduit, $7.06½@7.07½; Union, $2.02½@ 2.05; immediate shipment, $2.28@2.28½. Refined also quiet and unchanged; Philadelphia delivery quoted at 14¾; on cars here, 11¾. The shipments during the past few days have been quite large, as is not unfrequently the case about the last of the month. The great bulk of the oil going forward is still consigned to Baltimore.

The Barrel market continues firm, but prices remain unchanged; countries, $1.10; city make, $1.20.

Louisville Tobacco Market.

Receipts have again commenced to improve, the weather having been more settled than in recent weeks, and if the present conditions hold, a material increase may be expected next week. It must be remembered, however, that planters and factory men have had only such opportunities for shipping and prizing as were afforded by brief intervals of "soft" weather, and there is probably not as much tobacco in the country in marketable shape as the long suspension of deliveries would lead one to infer. With warmer weather, however, receipts will be liberal. As to the receipts of the week we can repeat our former remark that they have been mostly from country factories.

Shipments have again been considerably in excess of receipts, stocks, both of old and new crops, being drawn upon pretty freely. There has been a material improvement in order, and also to some extent in the character of offerings. Good, useful tobaccos of all kinds have continued decidedly active.

In the new-crop offerings cutting tobacco has appeared in larger proportions than usual, but the grade has been confined almost exclusively to lugs, and such styles as smokers. Demand has been active, and prices have advanced about 50 to 75c, on different grades. The old stock suited to plug wrappers also been in very limited supply, and the demand for good fillers has been brisk. Indeed useful manufacturing styles have sold at fuller average prices, but the actual advance probably does not exceed 25c. Good dry leaf has been taken freely by buyers for England at full prices, and regie tobacco has been undergoing a perceptible change, being comparatively quiet. There have been some sales of sweet old leaf at stiff prices, and the market for all grades of old now in stocks is steady. Old stocks have been drawn down to a very low figure, and the entire supply of damaged and nondescript lugs has probably been distributed.

We quote staple grades of new-crop tobaccos as follows, with the remark that shipping weights in sound order are about 50c. per 100 pounds higher:

	Light.	Heavy.
Trash	$3 00@ 3 50	$3 50@ 4 00
Common lugs	4 00@ 4 50	4 25@ 4 75
Good lugs	5 00@ 5 50	5 75@ 7 25
Common leaf	6 50@ 8 00	7 25@ 9 25
Medium leaf	8 00@ 9 50	8 75@10 25
Fine or good leaf	10 00@12 00	10 25@11 25
Medium to good - rappers		10 25@12 75
Good to fine wrappers		12 50@15 00
Bright wrappers		15 00@20 00

Colory cutting—

Common lugs	$6 00@ 7 00	
Good lugs	8 00@ 9 50	
Common leaf	9 00@11 50	
Medium leaf	11 00@12 50	
Good leaf	13 00@15 00	

We quote old-crop tobaccos as follows:

Trash	$3 00@ 4 00
Common sound lugs	4 50@ 6 00
Good lugs	6 75@ 7 75
Common leaf	7 50@ 9 25
Medium leaf	9 75@10 25
Good leaf	10 50@12 00
Extra sweet leaf	13 00@15 00

—*Courier.*

Activity in Foreign Fruit.

During the last two weeks large transactions in Turkish prunes have taken place here, and the quantity sold by importers has reached about 5,000 cases, averaging 1,200 pounds net each. The price has advanced from 5¾c. recently to 5¾c. per pound yesterday. The reason of the activity in this fruit is that the consumption has been greatly increased by its cheapness to the consumer, prices having declined to a point unknown for many years. Turkish prunes now compete with American dried and other dried fruits, and have the preference to a great extent, owing, as stated, to their cheapness. For instance, prunes of the description mentioned, 90 to the pound, while dried apples sell at 8c. to 11c. per pound—a considerable difference in purchasing a large quantity. At one time, a while ago, there was a large stock of prunes here, the crop having been unusually large, to which the marked decline was due; but now there is only a moderate supply here. The French prunes sell at 5c to 15c per pound, according to the size of the fruit.—*N. Y. Bulletin.*

Chicago Flour Market.

There was a fair demand for low grades, which were very firmly held, being in light stock, while other grades were steady in spite of dullness in New York and an easier feeling in wheat. The stock in store in this city is reported at 48,882 brls, against 58,753 brls one month ago, and 32,660 a year ago. This decrease in the stocks is a result of the better demand for shipment experienced recently. Sales were reported of 100 brls winters at $5.50 for unsound; and 1,257 brls spring extras, partly at $5@6. Total, 1,407 brls. The market closed quiet at the following range of prices: Choice winter extras, $6.50@7; common to good do, $4.75@ 5.50; spring extras, $4.50@5.50; good do, $4.50@4.75; choice do, $5@5.25; patents do, $6.50@7.25; Minnesota, $4.75@5.25; spring superfines, $3@3.50; rye flour, $4@4.10.—*Tribune.*

Chicago Seed Market.

The market was dull and very quiet. Prices were unchanged, excepting for clover, which was offered more freely, and their being no buyers present, an easier feeling was developed. Quotations for timothy range at $2@2.02½ for poor to good, $2.35@2.37½ for prime, $2.45 for choice, and a lot of fancy old sold at $2.50. Clover was almost unquotable. A lot of prime medium sold at $9.40 to arrive, and a few small lots were sold from second hands at $8.35@8.50. Sales of flax were made at $1.10@1.49 for common to fancy for sowing purposes. Hungarian was nominal at 35@50c, and millet at 45@50, according to quality. For small lots sold from store a shade over the above quotations was obtained.—*Inter-Ocean.*

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.—1 bbl liquor, F. Kaiser; 5 do, 5 do whisky, S Klendorflinger 5 do, J. L. Donaldson; 15 do, F. Hamberger; 1 box castings, Painter, B. & Co; 10 bbls whisky, J. McCullough; 5 do, M. McCullough Jr; 4 cases cigars, L. M. Davidson; 7 bags feathers, F. G. Craighead; 1 box s machines, 1 stand, Howe Sewing M. Co; 1 box drugs, J. Henderson & Bro; 1 bbl pipes, J. & M. Adler; 5 bbls whisky, Graff & Son; 9 1-2 bxs tobacco, T. J. Wallace; 10 do, 50 cads do, H. Landis; 16 do do, J. S. Clark & Co; 12 trs 8 bxs do, J. Porterfield; 26 bxs starch, J. A. Renshaw; lot h h goods, J. Dugan; do, F McClelland; 15 sks wheat, Marshall, Kennedy & Co; 24 bxs chimneys, Jas. Lindsay; 7 bbls eggs, 1 bf do butter, J. H Loh & Co; 2 bdls willows, J. Roth; 20 bx s tobacco, Graff & Son; 10 bbls whisky, J. C. Kaiser; 5 tcs bacon, W. B. Hays & Son; 5 do do, J. & M. Adler; 2 do beef, A. Dunseath & Co.; 1 bx toddies, Baisley & L.; 1 bx hdwe; J. Hardman & Son; 50 bbls flour, A. Kirkpatrick; 10 cars scrap, M. Hammond; 200 empty oil bbls, J. Casey; 1 case hats, Ed. Groetzinger; 25 bbls whisky, Adler & R.; 3 bdls stats, J. H. Borland; 1 keg 1 s oil, W. H. Austin; lot machinery, J. W. Haney; 10 tcs shoulders, M. M. Fried & Co; 1 car scrap, Lindsay & McC.; 9 grates, Singer S. H. Co.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.—25 bbls oil, T. C. Jenkins; 4 bbls eggs, Welsford & W; 4 bxs hdwe, Godfrey & C; 2 cases goods, Ward & F; 10 do m sugar, Blanchard B. & S; 1 box moulding, S. Bopp; 3 bxs goods, G. H. Dauler & son; 12 cases c do, J. McD Crosson; 22 do, J. A. Renshaw; 10 do, F. W. Jenkins; 10 pkgs mdse, S. Lindsay Jr; 2 do, S. Moon; 5 bbls o meal, J. Reed, Emery & Co; 1 box hdwe, D. Hudson; 21 s pelts, M. Salmon; 24 bags cabbages, S. Hedgers; 12 jugs molasses, Roessing & R; 2 bxs butter, Voigt M. & Co; 1 do, J. H Loh & Co; 3 do do, Jones, J. C. Buttrick & Co; 1 case cigars, G. L. Rohr; lot furniture, O. H. Brown; do, Cochran & R; 1 do, Porter Bro; do, C. Heggie; do, T. E. Tenkins; do, Pittsburgh Forge & Iron Co; 1 case boots, Byrne Bros; 10 bbls, Spencer & McK; 2 do, J. Rhodes; 4 boxes butter, Head C. & Co; 5 do, Voigt M. & Co; 4 do, 5 bdls pegs, J. H. Loh & Co; 30 kgs rye, W J Meek; 1 bbl l oil, Green Bros; lot furniture, Dauler & Son; do, W. H. Lemon; 1 car oats, Fitzsel & McC; 1 car lumber, Heath & R; 10 do lime, Henderson; 55 pkgs fish, J. S. Dilworth; 25 bbls onions, Aiken, W. & P; 10 bbls oil, care of W. Stevens; 250 hrs starch, J. S. Dilworth; 50 do, Ommert & H; 50 do, Reymer Bro; 190 bgs screenings, 100 do bran, Honck McC & Co; 50 do p nuts, Vaughrer & S; 22 sks e corn, J & W. Fairley; 1 car middlings, Caskey, B. & Co; 20 bbls oil, S. M. Wilcock; 5 do, H. M. Graham.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.—2 tubs butter, J. A. Graff & Son; 15 bf bbls butter, H. J. McCracken & Bro; 8 pkgs do, E. Fox & Co; 100 bxs lard, J. L. Dunseath & Co; 10 bbls spirits, S. McCrickert & Co; 10 bxs tobacco, Haworth & D; 5 cases matches, B. G. & J. H. Sawyer; 20 bbls liquor, F. Hamberger; 5 do, M. Klein; 1 car hams, 1 do lard, Owens & Co; 2 do, Rea H. & Co; 1 car flour, J. H. Ortman; 5 do flour, 20 pkgs fish, F W Jenkins; 170 do, Lueshe Bro; 1 car flour, A. Kirkpatrick & Co; 1 car p lead, Fahnstock W. L. Wx; 140 flour, T. C. Jenkins; 2 do, B. H. Voskamp; 1 do, D. Wallace; 1 car middlings, Dorrington Bros; 2 bbls eggs, 1 keg butter, Voigt M. & Co; 4 do, H. Rea Jr; 5 do, Peabody, H. & Co; 6 do, N. J. Braden; 5 do, F. & O. Mik Co; 65 s ladders, Lindsay S. & Co; 20 cases c goods, J. A. Renshaw; 1 car potatoes, Hulett Bros; 1 do, F. Godell; 1 do, Vangorder & S; 50 bxs starch, S. Ewart & Co; 21 do, Haworth & D; 10 do, J. Porterfield; 75 bbls, S. Reich; 4 bbls d peaches, J. S. Dilworth & Co; 2 pkgs eggs, 3 do rags, 1 do butter, Blanchard, J. & Co; 1 do d apples, Knox & O; 27 sks potatoes, A. Austin & Son; 1 car do, E. M. Bratish; 2 bbls eggs, J. A. Graff & Son; 6 do butter, Head, C. & Co; 1 car potatoes, Johnston & B; 2 do, Aiken, W. & P; 1 do, A. Bricker & Son; 1 do hay, J. Rose; 1 do flour, Friedley Bro.

RECEIPTS AT PITTSBURGH GRAIN ELEVATOR—4 cars rye, W. J. Meek.

Receipts of Blooms, Ore, Pig Metal and Scrap Iron.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Shoenberger & Co o	1

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

Nimick & Co m	2
J. Reasner m	2
Total	4

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. R.

Ryan McG & Co	5
Nimick & Co m	8
Chess S & Co o	4
W. Springer s	3
Total	22

Cotton.

NEW YORK, April 4.—Cotton dull at 13¾c; futures closed steady; April 13 15-16@13 12-32c; May 13 17-32c; June 13 25-32c; July 13 31-32@14c; August 13 3-32c; September 13¾c.

NEW ORLEANS, April 4.—Cotton quiet; sales of 2,050 bales; prices irregular; leading factors covering up samples and refusing to sell at ruling rates; good ordinary to strict good ordinary 12¾c; low middlings to strict low middlings 13¾@13¾c; good middlings 13¾@13¾c; strict middlings, 13¾@13¾c; good middling 13¾@13¾c; receipts net 5,421 bales; gross 6,135; exports constwise 2,936; Great Britain, 2,113; stock (actual count) 240,614.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 4, 1876.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull, weak and lower; No. 1 Chicago spring $1.10; No. 2 $1.01¾ cash; $1.05¾ seller May; $1.03¾ seller June; No. 3 $0.93@95¢ refected 78c. Corn firm; No. 2 mixed fresh 47¾c spot; 46¾c seller April; 48¾c seller May; 48¼c seller June. Oats quiet; No. 2 32¾ spot; 32¾c seller April; 34¾c seller May. Barley steady; 60c spot; 59¾c seller May. Rye firm and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady and unchanged; $22.35@22.40 spot; $22.32½@22.35 seller April; $22.45@ 22.57½ seller May. Lard: demand fair at lower rates; $13.25@13.30 spot; $13.70@13.75 seller April; $13.85@13.87½ seller May; $14.00 seller June. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—Quiet at $1.07.

New York.

NEW YORK, April 4.—Flour in buyers' favor; receipts 12,000 barrels; superfine western and State $4.30@4.65; common to good $4.65@5.30; good to choice $5.45@5.75; white wheat extra $5.80@7.75; extra Ohio $5.00@7.25; St. Louis $5.40@6.00. Rye flour and corn meal quiet. Wheat: a little more doing; receipts 50,000 bush; No. 2 Chicago spring afloat $1.25; No. 2 Milwaukee June $1.29, afloat; No. 3 spring $1.14½; white Michigan $1.50. Rye steady; Canada in bond 90@92c. Barley and Malt firm. Corn better and rather quiet; receipts 134,000 bush; ungraded 48½c; old western mixed afloat 48c. Oats: receipts 29,000 bush; unchanged. Hay firm. Hops heavy; eastern and western 10@15c. Coffee firm; cargoes 16@19c Molasses firm; foreign unchanged. Rice quiet and unchanged. Petroleum crude 8¾c; refined 15c; cases 18¾@21¾c. Tallow steady; 8¾c. Turpentine firmer. Rosin firm. Eggs steady; State and Pennsylvania 16c; western 15@ 16c Pork heavy at $23.15@23.20. Beef quiet. Cut meats quiet; long clear western 12¾c; long clear Chicago 12¾c. Lard steady and unchanged. Butter firm; western old 17@18c; State 20@23c. Cheese steady at 6@13c. Whisky firm at $1.12.

Foreign.

LONDON, April 4.—Refined petroleum 11d; spirits 8¾@9¾d.

ANTWERP, April 4.—Petroleum; refined 21¾f.

LIVERPOOL, April 4.—Cotton dull at 6 7-16d; sales of 6,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export; 2,000 bales American. Breadstuffs easier. Receipts of wheat for three days 16,000 qrs., including 5,000 qrs. American. California white average 9s 10d@10s 2d; Club 10s 2½@10s 9d; red western 8s 9½@9s 10d. Flour 22s 6d@24s. Barley 31s. Oats 32¾@33s. Refined petroleum 11¾@11¾d; spirits 8¾@8¾d. Cheese 62s.

LONDON, April 4.—*The Bracer's Guardian* says during the last fortnight a larger amount of business than usual at this time of the year has been transacted in the most descriptions of grain, chiefly in low but useful grades of English at a slight reduction in prices, in American and Odessa from 2 to 3 shillings, and in continental mostly at prices below cost to importers, and certainly considerably less than many of them could now be purchased at the places of production. The continental market s are all extremely flat at the late rise.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, April 4.—Petroleum steady; 18¾c for refined; 11¾c crude. Clover seed quiet at $7@7.50. Timothy and Flaxseed unchanged. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady; Pennsylvania red $1.30; amber $1.34@1.35; spring wheat western 85c. Rye $1.03@1.04. Corn active; yellow 64c; sail 61¾@64c; steamer 61c. Oats held firmer; white 47@50c; mixed 45c. Whisky held at $1.14, western. Butter: demand fair; New York and Bradford county extra 40@42c; firsts 29@37c; western extra 30@34c; firsts 25@28c. Cheese: choice firm; New York fancy 14c; prime 12¾@13¾c; western fine 12¾@13c. Eggs very quiet; Pennsylvania and New Jersey and Delaware fresh 16c; western do 15 @16c. Wool dull and prices nominally unchanged; supply light for the season.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, April 4.—Flour quiet, but firm and unchanged. Wheat strong, but quiet; No. 1 western red $1.45@1.47; No. 2 do $1.40@1.42; No. 1 spring $1.35. Corn fairly active and firmer; western mixed 63½c. Oats quiet; western mixed 40@40c. Rye nominally firm; 80@82c. Hay dull and unchanged. Provisions quiet and steady, prices unchanged. Butter scarce and strong; western extras 34@36c; firsts 32@34c. Petroleum quiet; crude 8¾c; refined 14¾c. Coffee strong, quiet and unchanged Whisky dull; $1.12½.

Boston.

BOSTON, April 4.—Flour firm at $4.50 for western superfine; $5@5.50 for common extra; $5.50@ 7.25 for Minnesota extra; $6.00@7.25 for winter wheat Ohio, Indiana and Michigan; $6.25@8.50 for Illinois; $6.00@8 for St. Louis; $7@9.50 for Wisconsin extras $7@9.50. Corn firm; 72@75c for mixed and yellow. Oats steady; 47@52c for mixed and No. 2 white; 46@48c for rejected; 54@ 55c for No. 1 white.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, April 4.—Flour steady. Wheat steady with a fair demand; No. 2 white Michigan $1.28½; No. 2 do $1.13½ spot or seller April; $1.26 seller May; $1.28¾ seller June. Corn active and higher; high mixed 53@53½c seller May; 52½c seller June; low mixed 52¾c; Canton 52¾c; no grade 52c. Oats firm; No. 2 held at 37c; 36c offered; Michigan 36½c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, April 4.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat a shade lower; closed weak; No. 1 Milwaukee $1.12½; hard $1.20; No. 2 $1.02¾; No. 3 spring nominally 93@95c. Corn quiet, but steady; No. 2 fresh 53c; seller May 51c. Barley steady and firmer; No. 2 spring fresh 86c; seller April 84@84½c; No. 3 33c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 4.—Cotton dull at 13c. Flour in fair demand. Wheat easier at $1.15@1.28. Corn lower; 47@48c. Oats steady and unchanged. Rye quiet, 75@76c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Pork $23. Lard steady and firm; steam 13¼c; kettle 13¾@13¾c. Bulk meats in fair demand; shoulders 8¾c; clear rib $11.90; clear 12¾c. Bacon firm and unchanged. Whisky quiet and unchanged.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, April 4.—Cotton dull and lower. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and weak at $1.51¾. Corn: strictly fresh 51¾c. Oats steady at 35c. Barley and Rye unchanged. Pork dull and lower; $23 cash. Lard nominally 13¾c. Bulk meats inactive and lower; 8¾, 8¾, 11¾@11¾c. Bacon easier; 9¾, 10¾, 10¾c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, April 4.—Cotton dull at 12¾@ 13¾c. Flour nominally unchanged. Wheat firmer at $1.18@1.30. Corn firm at 46@47c. Oats 37@42c. Rye 72@75c. Pork $23.50. Bulk meats 8¾, 12¾@ 12¾c. Corn, 13¾@13¾c. Lard: tierce 14¼c. Whisky lower at $1.05.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, April 4.—Cotton quiet at 12¾c; sales of 1,000 bales; receipts 1,200 bales; shipments 1,200 bales. Flour, grain and provisions firm and unchanged.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, April 4.—Wheat in moderate demand; No. 1 white Michigan $1.45. Corn unchanged. Barley nominally lower. Rye 2 Bay held at $1.02.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, April 4.—Cattle: receipts 289 head; total for the week 7,671; unchanged; supply of cattle really poor; prices fully 10 to 20 lower than last week, poorest suffering the most decline; sales for the week thus far are 3,000 head; Indiana of about averaging 918, 1,036, 1,250 to 1, 296 lbs at $4.20, $4.25, $4.30@4.35; Illinois steers averaging 1,162, 1,162, 1,182 lbs at $4.75, $4.87½@5.00; Ohio steers averaging 970, 1,062, 1,147 lbs at $4.50, $4.65@ 4.87½; Kansas steers averaging 1,287, 1,378 lbs at $5.40@5.60; Missouri steers averaging 1,120, 1,213, 1,242 lbs at $4.75@5.00; 1,095, 1,295 stockers at $3.75@4.40 sheep and lambs: receipts 200; total for the week 13,600; market active; about all offerings sold; quality of stock good; sales were 7,500 for the week thus far; prices range at about last week's opening quotations, and from 15 to 25c less than the closing rates; sales: Ohio sheep averaging 89 lbs at $6; 99 lbs at $6.40; 109 lbs at $7.12½; 115 lbs at $7.37½; 119 lbs at $7.50; Michigan sheep averaging 97 lbs at $6; 104 lbs at $6.50; 91 lbs at $6.60; 116@129 lbs at $7.45; 90 lbs $6.40; extra 83 lbs at $6.75; 79 lbs at $6.90; Indiana sheep averaging 97 lbs at $6.50; 103 lbs at $6; extra 120 lbs at $7.50; 115 lbs at $7.37½; two lambs offered, but no receipts to-day; total for the week 6,600; market slow; the only transactions were 2 cars good heavy at $5.65; one deck Yorkers $6.35; yards bare of stock.

CHICAGO, April 4.—Cattle: receipts 3,500 head; market fairly active and firm under lighter receipts; cows and stags $2.87½@3.25; steers $3.90@4.25; feeders $4@4.25; fair to good shipping $4.25@4.87½; best $5@5.25; shipments 1,800 head. Hogs: receipts 6,000 head; market active and 5c higher; light $4.10@5.20; medium and packers $5@ 5.25; shippers $5.20@5.40; shipments 3,000 head. Sheep: receipts 1,000 head; market active and a shade higher; common to choice $4.50@7.50; chiefly $6.75@7.

WATERTOWN, April 4.—Beef cattle: receipts 1,379 head; trade very slim; sales 300 western choice $5.75; extra $7.75@8.25; first quality $6.75@7.50; second $6@6.50; third $5@5.50. Sheep and lambs: receipts 3,764 head; medium grades $6@7; sales in lots $2.50@3.50 each; extra $4; or from 4½ to 7½c per pound.

CINCINNATI, April 4.—Hogs steady; common to good light $7.25@7.40; fair to good heavy $8.45@ 8.90.

ST. LOUIS, April 4.—Hogs: downward tendency; light shipping $7, 40@7.60; Yorkers $7.70@8. Cattle steady, little doing and unchanged.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 4.—Hogs: receipts 1,000; $7.30@7.75

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, April 4.—Business continued quiet with commissionists, but there was a fair jobbing movement. Cotton goods were quiet in first hands, but active with jobbers at very low prices. Prints were quiet, except white and fancies and wide cambrics, which were in fair demand Orleans ruby prints are reduced to 7c. Men's wear, woolens, dress goods and shawls are quiet.

LEGAL.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of JOHN ANDERSON, late of Wilkinsburg, Allegheny county, Pa., deceased, all persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will please present them for settlement for settlement to

JAMES M. ANDERSON, Admr.,
Wilkinsburg, Pa.

c72 w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT application will be made on the 7th day of April, 1876, to the Court of Common Pleas No. 1 of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, for a Charter of Incorporation of "The Millvale Presbyterian Church of the Borough of Millvale," in said county. The object of which is religious worship.

JOHN C. McCOMB, Solicitor.

c67-w

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, SS.—At Pittsbur

HOME NEWS.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

Those of our subscribers who have moved their places of residence will please leave notice of the fact at the Counting Room, so that the carriers may continue to supply them uninterruptedly with the GAZETTE.

The probabilities for to-day are falling barometer, warmer, southerly winds, colder, partly cloudy weather, stationery or rising barometer.

The Aldermanic Meeting.

According to the calendar, there should have been a meeting of the Aldermen's Association last night. Alderman Cassiday, Secretary of the Association, said there had been no notices served, and consequently there would be no meeting. He reports their bill in a fair way for being rushed through both houses when the proper time comes.

Softening at Last.

Ed. Case, one of the witnesses who refused to testify before the Legislative Committee, has at last softened, as the following letter fully indicates:

To Hon. J. M. Carson, etc.—Having heard expressions that those witnesses who refuse to testify before your committee had a knowledge, or were in some way connected with frauds; and not wishing to rest under such suspicions, I have considered the matter, and have concluded to undergo an examination in relation to these matters.

Very respectfully
EDWIN CASE.

Insane Regulations.

At a meeting of the Allegheny Poor Directors, held at the Poor Farm several days ago, it was ordered that hereafter when insane inmates of the Poor House are visited by their friends the inmate is to be brought down to the parlor. The physician alone is to give permits to visit. The Committee on Rules and Regulations also recommended that new locks be placed on the doors of the Insane Department, and that master keys be given only to the Steward, Matron of the Poor Department, Matron of the Insane Department and the Engineer. They also recommended that the Insane Department be enlarged.

Gobbling a "Queer" Man.

In accordance with a telegram from Cincinnati, Marshal Hail sent Deputy Ad. Hall up to the Depot yesterday evening to meet a man who was said to be one of the "queer" ones. He was easily recognized and yielded gracefully to the pressure. His supposed "pal" had not the evidences of guilt about him to justify his detention. The old man had $1,760 in counterfeit tens on the National Bank of Richmond, Indiana. He claimed to be a former resident of Montgomery county. It is said that he is an old hand at the shoving business. He arrived under the name of J. F. Reed. After a partial hearing he waived a further hearing, and in default of $4,000 bail was committed.

On Hand.

All the members of the new Allegheny base ball club are now on hand, and have commenced practicing for the work of the season. Two of them are from Philadelphia, two from Meadville, one from Sunbury, one from Wheeling and three from Allegheny. Each member of the nine receives a salary of $75 per month, which commenced on Monday. A gentleman who is thoroughly conversant with the ability of those who compose the Allegheny nine says they are strong, but that if all the good material in Allegheny could have been consolidated in one club the result would have been the strongest organization of that character in this part of the State.

The Twenty-third District.

We understand that the friends of Geo. D. Riddle, Esq., of Allegheny, are endeavoring to have him come out as a candidate for Congress in the Twenty-third District. We do not know that the gentleman will yield to their solicitations, but if he does—and we can say it without disparagement to any Congressional aspirant—he would make a most acceptable candidate. He has already held positions of honor and trust within the gift of the people, and ever discharged his duties in a way to fully merit and receive the unqualified approval of his constituents. He has had large experience in business, and has been singularly successful; in private life he is esteemed for his culture of mind and courtesy of manner; while both in public and in private business his name, to all who know him has always been a synonym for unimpeachable integrity. It is of such material that good public officers are made, and it is always a pleasure to note that such men are coming to the front.

KILLED BY A TRAIN.

Fatal Accident Near Dixmont.

Last evening about seven o'clock a man was struck by a train on the P. F. W. & C. R. R., near Dixmont, and knocked some distance off the track. The train was stopped, when it was found that the man had been killed. One of his legs had been broken, and he had several wounds on the head. The body was put on the train and brought to Allegheny, and removed to Rodney's undertaking establishment, where it was seen by a number of persons, but no one had identified it up to ten o'clock last night. The man appeared to be about forty-five years of age. He had a dark moustache, and had a dark blue coat with velvet collar, dark tarred cassimer vest with buttaloons, and barred flannel shirt. The Coroner will hold an inquest this morning.

CHOOSING LIBRARIANS.

Election Last Night by the Allegheny School Controllers—The Successful Aspirants—Parliamentary Tactics.

The Board of School Controllers of Allegheny City held their regular monthly meeting last evening in the city building. The session was opened with prayer by Rev. Joseph King, the President. The members present were Messrs. Ashworth, Arrott, Benney, Bolster, Craig, Carr, Dunlap, Davidson, Dunwoody, Foerster, Golden, Hobson, Hanny, Hemphill, Hartman, Hay, Hubbard, Hopkins, Knox, Lorenz, Miller, Moore, Marshall, Morrow, McCance, McNaugher, McElroy, Omslaer, Patterson, Parke, Poppinger, Ritenour, Richards, Reno, Smith, Straub, Stewart, Slack, Sutton, Schaller, Trimble, Thompson, Welsh, Watson, Yeager and President King.

Mr. R. C. Miller, from the Library Committee, submitted a report stating that the circulation of books last month numbered 3,107; thirty new books were purchased and three donated. A resolution was adopted tendering a vote of thanks to Hon. A. G. Cochran for a valuable statistical atlas of the United States which he had transmitted to the Library as a gift. At the March meeting of the Board a resolution was adopted taking from the Library Committee the assumed function of electing a Librarian and Assistant, providing for the exercise of that power by the Board itself, and reducing the salary of the Librarian from $1,000 to $720 per annum. Resolutions embodied in the report offered by Mr. Miller for a reconsideration of the above action and for an increase of the Librarian's salary from $720 to $900 were both lost. They were based upon a supposition that the Board had, in passing the resolution noted, violated a rule which requires that all amendments to standing rules shall lie over for one month. In the discussion that followed it was developed that there was no violation of the nature indicated because the Library Committee had never been empowered to select a Librarian, although it had the full control and management of the Library. After a number of bills had been ordered to be paid the Board decided to go into an election for Librarian and Assistant Librarian. About an hour's discussion, led by Malcolm Hay and Alderman Smith, followed on parliamentary points. The President declared that the March resolution of the Board was null and void because it had not laid over for one month. He left final decision with the Board, however, and it reaffirmed its action. When nominations were called for the President again made a decision to the effect that none but members of the Board were eligible to the position of Librarian. In this stand he was sustained by a letter from Assistant State Superintendent Houck, who took the same view of the case. The Board differed from both the gentlemen and on motion it was resolved to nominate at discretion—either ladies or gentlemen. When all the obscurities had been cleared away and the brains of the members clarified, the following persons were nominated for Librarian: James W. Benney, Mrs. Joseph R. Oxley, Mrs. Sue A. McElroy, Miss Mary Donnelly and Mr. J. D. McElroy. Before proceeding to a ballot the name of the latter was withdrawn. On the first ballot Mr. Benney received a majority of the votes of all the members present, and he was therefore declared elected. The vote was as follows:

Mr. Benney..... 29. Mrs. Oxley..... 14
Mrs. Barckley..... 4. Miss Donnelly.... 3

For Assistant Librarian the nominations were Miss Mattie McAllister, Mrs. Oxley, Miss Donnelly and Miss E. Benney. The first ballot, which elected no one, was as follows:

Miss McAllister....24. Mrs. Oxley.....10.
Miss Donnelly....11. Miss Benney.....1.

The second ballot showed the following votes:

Miss McAllister....25. Mrs. Oxley.....17.
Miss Donnelly....13. Miss Benney.....8.

Only one vote was needed to elect Miss McAllister, and before the announcement of the result two members changed their votes in her favor. She was elected her, and it was so decided. The Board then adjourned.

Marion Harland in her new cook book "Breakfast, Luncheon and Tea," recommends the use of Prepared or Self Raising Flour in preference to Cream of Tartar and Soda or Expensive Baking Powder.

Removal.

Robert F. Weddell, who was entirely burned out at the late fire on Penn avenue, has taken the large and commodious warehouse No. 134 Water street, second door above the corner of Smithfield street, and will be in full operation again in a few days, where he will be pleased to see his numerous customers.

ROB'T F. WEDDELL.

THE LEGISLATIVE INQUIRY.

The Lowry Engine Testimony Checked to Admit Evidence Upon the Water Bond Question—Contractor Hartupee Denies that He Attempted to Bribe Lowry.

The Legislative Committee began work at ten o'clock yesterday morning.

EX-Controller McGowan, who was on the stand at the close of Monday afternoon's session, resumed and testified as follows: Was elected Controller in October, 1868; one million of water bonds had been issued and $250,000 of it sold before I came into office; I looked over a copy of the bond register this morning, and although the dates of issue are in the register, the dates of sale are not; the Clerk of the Water Commission often called between meetings of the Commission for bonds, and the Commission would give me a receipt at its next meeting; the Commission instructed me to hand over bonds to their Secretary whenever he called on them; one quarter of one per cent. was allowed by the city as a commission for the sale of the bonds; the million of bonds I have spoken of were sold before the Water Commission was in existence; the $750,000 of bonds were sold between 1869 and 1871.

Mr. McGowan, in answer to a question, here produced a memoranda to show the date of issue of all water bonds. It was the same as the statement handed in by Controller Snodgrass a week or two ago.

At this point Chairman Carson motioned to the other members of the committee, and they all retired for consultation on some subject.

After an absence of about ten minutes the committee returned. It is understood that the object of the meeting was to discuss a matter relative to subpœning the members of the Second Avenue Commission. It seems that Second avenue was not improved under the Penn avenue act, but under a special act, and there were doubts as to the power of the committee to subpœna them under the resolution appointing the committee, although the commission was said to be willing to testify. The committee adjourned without coming to any conclusion.

Attorney Robb then resumed the examination of Mr. McGowan, and he testified: $500,000 of the water bonds were issued after I left the Controller's office; can't exactly tell you what amount of bonds were issued during my term of office; the register shows the date the bonds were authorized, but does not show the date of the issue; I was Controller for about five years, resigning before my term expired; I left the office in 1873; I did not keep the bond account; the Assistant Controller did that; he was the bookkeeper of the office; the Assistant Controller was assigned the special duty of attending to the issue of bonds; the Assistant should know the exact amount of bonds issued during my administration; I can't say the exact amount, but he should know; Mr. Snodgrass issued $500,000 of bonds after I left the office.

THAT CROOKED $500,000.

Attorney Robb—Did John Ross get, through you, $500,000 of bonds, the proceeds of which did not go into the City Treasury?

Mr. McGowan—John Ross got, through me, all the bonds that were issued, but it was not my business to see what the Commission did with them.

Attorney Robb—Did you get receipts for all bonds issued?

Mr. McGowan—As I said before, Ross sometimes got bonds from me between meetings of the water commission, and I did not get receipts then until the commission met. I did not always get the receipts at the first meeting of the committee after handing over the bonds, and sometimes not at the second meeting.

Attorney Robb—Do you know that a lot of the bonds went to the Nation Trust Company?

Mr. McGowan—I discovered that in the investigation.

Attorney Robb—How many bonds?

Mr. McGowan—I think about $250,000.

Attorney Robb—Don't you know that you got a receipt for $500,000 for bonds issued that did not go into the City Treasury?

Mr. McGowan—No, sir, I do not.

Chairman Carson—Did the water commission instruct you to give John Ross any bonds that he asked for?

Mr. McGowan—That's my recollection, and I think the minutes of the water commission will confirm me.

Attorney Robb—Did you not during the investigation spoken of discover that five hundred thousand dollars of the bonds issued by you had been misapplied?

Mr. McGowan—I did not. I never knew that the Water Commission or John Ross had misapplied any bonds until long after it had been done.

Mr. McGowan here explained how he discovered that the bonds had gone into the Nation Trust Company. It was the day after the closing of the bank.

THE PROFIT $76,000.

Chairman Carson—Didn't somebody return $76,000 bonds to you?

Mr. McGowan—Yes; H. Bucher Swoope handed them to me.

Chairman Carson—What did he say when he handed you the bonds?

Col. Smith, of the Committee—I object, Mr. Chairman. That's hearsay and not evidence.

Chairman Carson—I say it is.

Col. Smith—I say it is not; and any lawyer in the city of Pittsburgh will tell you so.

Chairman Carson—I say it is evidence, but I will leave it to the committee.

The other members decided to hear the question, and Chairman Wilbur requested it. What did Mr. Swoope say when he handed you the bonds?"

Mr. McGowan—I believe, as near as I can recollect, that he had said that $5,000 had been misapplied like the other spoken of, and that they had been given to him to hand over to me.

Chairman Carson—Did he say who gave them to him?

Mr. McGowan—He did not, and I did not ask him.

Mr. Richardson, of the committee—Do you know whether W. W. Young, of the Lawrence Savings Bank, had those bonds?

Mr. McGowan—I do not.

Continuing, Mr. Witness said: I have signed bonds for a greater amount than $1,000; did not know that there was an ordinance prohibiting the issue of bonds to a greater denomination than $1,000; I have signed some bonds as high as $10,000; may have signed as high as $25,000, but don't know that I did; don't think I signed any blank bonds; don't think I ever signed a bond in the back of the book; the registered bonds were in a book and the coupon bonds in sheets; at one time a party called on me to buy bonds; I took him up to the Water Commission and there remarked that I did not know whether the Commission wanted to sell any bonds outside of the city's regular financial agents or not, but there was a gentleman who wished to buy some bonds; Mr. Burgwin looked gruffly and remarked, "We will sell our own bonds;" he repeated the remark.

To Mr. Shidle—Never had any stock of my own in the Nation Trust Company; I bought some stock though as guardian of the minor children of the late Mr. McKeever; never put the money I paid down in my name without my knowledge; I had instructed him to put it down in the name of the children.

EX-Water Commissioner Laufman was next recalled to the stand and testified: The Water Commission never to my knowledge issued bonds of a greater denomination than one thousand dollars; I spent two or three hours out of five days in the week for a long time looking to Water Commission matters; knew the limit of the bonds was $1,000 each; very few bonds were sold in the rooms of the commission; Mr. Harper bought $60,000 worth at once; the Water Commission reserved the right to sell all bonds at home if it could, in order to save the Commission for selling; bonds were not signed in blank; the first million of bonds sold were issued before a new water works was decided on at all; they were used for the purpose of putting pipes in the rural districts.

Here the committee went into recess until two o'clock.

SOME CROOKED PAVING.

Capt. C. W. Batchelor, President of the *Evening Telegraph* Company, was the first witness sworn after recess. He was familiar with the Penn avenue pavement work. Replying to a question by Mr. Robb, as to whether returns had been made from turn outs leading from Penn avenue, in excess of the actual pavements, work done, the witness handed the following affidavits to Mr. Robb, and they were read to the committee:

(*Copy.*)

CITY OF PITTSBURGH, ss:

Personally before me, a Notary Public in and for said city, came Chas. C. Craft, who being duly sworn according to law, doth depose and say, that he was employed in the commencement of Penn avenue, from Forty-fifth street to city line, on record in the Prothonotary's office of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, No. 1, January term, 1873, he finds, on comparison with his notes, that Chas. W. Batchelor, Scott, Fleming and Chas. Arrasmith were present in squad yards for the paving of the entrance to their private gateways amounts which are severally nine times greater than the amounts returned by him to the City Engineer, and the measurements which were thus returned to said engineer, and the amounts which he returned to the Penn avenue Commission, and by which the contractors for the wood pavement were paid.

CHARLES C. CRAFT.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 18th day of December, A. D. 1873.

ALEX. MCFARLAND,
Notary Public.

(*Copy.*)

CITY OF PITTSBURGH, } ss:
ALLEGHENY COUNTY, }

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman, in and for said city, B. M. Everson, who being duly sworn according to law, doth depose and say, that he was Secretary to the Commission of the improvement of Penn avenue, from Forty-fifth street to city line, east, that he made out the assessment schedules for said improvement, recorded in the Prothonotary's office of Allegheny county, that the frontages charged in said assessment schedules were obtained from plats made for the assessment by, or under the supervision of City Engineer Dempster, and that the figures in said assessment schedules under the heading: "Front Returns," are a true copy of those furnished by City Engineer Dempster.

B. M. EVERSON.

Sworn to and subscribed before me December 31, 1873.

JOSEPH IRWIN,
Alderman.

Then he said that in his own case twenty yards of paving had been done about his premises, and on the Treasurer's books he was charged with two hundred yards of paving. Upon inquiry into the matter Mr. Dempster, the City Engineer, informed him that the measurements were clerical errors. No effort has been made to collect for the paving.

THE ALLEGHENY WATER WORKS.

Mr. H. C. Richmond, the Superintendent of the Allegheny Water Works, was next sworn, and he denied that he had stopped the engine to prevent the committee from seeing its operations. He stopped the engine to make repairs. He had no interest in making the engine work badly; his sole interest was to make the engine work well. Since he took charge of the engine it had never worked successfully for twelve hours at a time, and it never worked three hours uniformly. If the old engines were not at hand, and could not have been worked, during the last year, the city would have been without water a half dozen times. He denied that he was ever asked to work against the engines, and further, that he had never been offered a penny to injure the engines. After witness had succeeded in getting the engines to work well Lowry sent him a letter in which he invited the witness to call the tailor and get a suit of clothes. He did not get the clothes.

In cross-examination witness testified that the Lowry engines were capable of keeping the reservoir full of water during the time that the people were continuously using it. He had never served an apprenticeship as an engineer in a shop, though he had run for years, and he was an engineer on the river for eighteen years.

Mr. J. C. Woodhead, a mechanical engineer of twenty-six years' experience, was next sworn. He had examined the plans of the Lowry engine being built for Pittsburgh, and he was of the opinion that the principle upon which they were constructed was unphilosophical and unmechanical. An engine capable of doing all the work of the Allegheny engine could be bought for $9,000. An engine that would do all the work of the Lowry engine could be built for less than the foundation of the Lowry engine would cost.

MR. HARTUPEE DENIES THE BRIBERY CHARGES.

Mr. Andrew Hartupee was recalled to rebut the testimony of Assistant Engineer Schenseller, and he swore that the only change that he asked to be made in the valve chambers of the Pittsburgh engines was that he be permitted to make the castings in two pieces. This change was made after unsuccessful efforts had been made to make perfect castings in the original form, and after the change was made the castings were successfully and perfectly made. The changes did not cost the city a cent. In regard to the statement that he had attempted to bribe Lowry to pass a defective casting, on the day that Schenseller refers to he was passing through the shop, when a valve chamber was cracked, and getting into the office the witness remarked that it was very hard to lose the work and material in the defective chamber. Schenseller remarked that in view the fault of the witness that there was any trouble about the castings being passed, and the witness replied that he supposed if he had followed the advice of a friend, and paid Lowry $1,000, there would have been no trouble. The witness swore that he never attempted to bribe Lowry or any of his assistants by the offer of $1,000 or any sum of money. Mr. Hartupee was on the stand until five o'clock, and at the conclusion of his testimony the Committee adjourned until Thursday morning at ten o'clock, at which time the Committee will examine the Lowry engines, their foundations, &c.

To Gentlemen

who desire to dress well, at a reasonable price, leave your orders with Walter Anderson, No. 1 Fifth avenue. All garments leaving this establishment are decidedly first-class as regards cut and style, and the stock being all new and fresh, you run no risk of getting a suit of shop-worn goods.

THE WATER COMMITTEE.

Contracts for Supplies of Coal, Pipe, &c., Awarded—The Macintosh & Hemphill Proposition Negatived—The March Pay Rolls—Disposition of Petitions for More Water, &c.

The regular monthly session of the Water Committee was held last night in Municipal Hall. Old water works business was first taken up, and the following pay-rolls for March were ordered to be cashed:

Officers	$ 374 99
Lower Works	897 85
Upper Works	391 73
Forty-fifth street Works	259 30
Plugmen, Drillers, &c	489 49
Street Hands	568 56
Bills for Coal, &c	4,763 00
Total	$7,649 92

A petition was read for water pipe on Enoch street, and the Superintendent was instructed to make the proper connections to furnish the water. The petition from J. L. Read for water supply at the corner of Logan and Clark streets, and the petition for water pipe on Clay alley, were referred to the Superintendent. A committee consisting of Messrs. McGimpsey, Dicken and Fox, in conjunction with the Superintendent, was appointed to examine and report on the extra summer line that had been placed for fire on the Bedford street works.

Bids were opened for furnishing the water works with supplies. For coal the contracts were let as follows: Lower works to John D. Negley, at $5.80 per 100 bushels for lump coal, and $4.75 per 100 bushels for nut coal. Upper works (Bedford avenue) to the Pittsburgh National Coal and Coke Company, at $6.75 per 100 bushels for lump coal, and $5.60 per 100 bushels for nut coal. Forty-fifth street works to Charles Armstrong & Sons, at $7.80 per 100 bushels for lump coal, and $6.80 per 100 bushels for nut coal. The contract for furnishing ferrules was let to A. Fulton & Sons, of the following prices: ¾ inch, per dozen, $8.85; ¾ inch, per dozen, $7.95; ¾ inch, per dozen, $8.85; and 1 inch, per dozen, $6.95. Brass castings of all kinds to Loughrey & Coll, at 21 cents per pound. Miscellaneous castings outside of water pipes and branches to A. Hartupee, at 1¼ cents per pound. Fire-plugs to Armstrong & Hutchinson, at $31 per plug.

The bids for stop valves, cast iron pipes and branches were rejected, and the Controller authorized to advertise for new bids. Subsequently, however, Mr. Powers moved to reconsider the action rejecting the bid for cast iron pipes, which was carried, and on his motion the bid of James Marshall & Co. at $41.39 per ton, was accepted and the contract awarded to them, they being the only bidders. The bid from the same parties for cast iron branches at $78.99 was rejected. Contracts were also let for carbon oil, lard oil, engine packing yarn, soap, candles, &c., for the use of the machinery, but they were all of a minor character. The contract for hemp packing was let to Henry Gerwig & Son.

Business connected with the Water Extension department was next considered, and the pay roll of the Mechanical Engineer, amounting to $490 for March, was approved. A number of bills were paid and ordered to be paid. Several other bills were referred to sub-committees for examination. A proposal to sell the parts of the Etna grate and boiler furnaces, which has thirteen years to run, was read, and referred to the Committee on Machinery for examination and report.

The communication of MacIntosh, Hemphill & Co., offering to build new engines for the Water Works for a certain amount, all of which has been referred to at length in the GAZETTE, was taken up, and Mr. Hemphill, the Water Agent, who by law forbids the committee entertaining the proffer because there has been no advertisement for bids, Mr. Hunter moved that the communication be back in Councils with a negative recommendation. Carried.

Petitions for water pipes on Charlotte street, Fifteenth street, Reed and Caldwell streets, Eleventh ward, Harriman's addition, Thirteenth and Forty-Second street, Seventeenth ward, were referred to the Committee on Pipe Laying, to report at the next meeting. A resolution instructing the Water Committee to cease all work on the new water works was referred to Councils with a negative recommendation. A paper from A. Hartupee, contractor for the engines, in which he protested against making certain changes in some castings as ordered by the Mechanical Engineer, and in which he also set forth that he has not yet received the final plans for the engines, was referred to the Committee on Machinery.

Adjourned.

THE A. M. E. CONFERENCE.

A Brief Sketch of the History of Wilberforce University—Christian Education the Necessity for the Complete Redemption of the Colored Race.

The conference meeting of the A. M. E. Church was opened last evening in the Wylie avenue church by brief choral service, and a prayer by the Rev. R. P. Elliott. The church was crowded, the audience being chiefly composed of ladies. The session was devoted to a consideration of the Wilberforce University.

Bishop Payne, the President of Wilberforce University, delivered the opening address. The institution of which he was the head was projected by the Cumberland Conference of the Methodist church in 1856. It was projected for the express purpose of educating candidates for the ministry. The conference managed the institution successfully for six years, in the beginning it was instructed to make the proper connections to furnish the water. The petition from J. L. Read for water supply at the corner of Logan and Clark streets, and the petition for water pipe on Clay alley, were referred to the Superintendent. A committee consisting of Messrs. McGimpsey, Dicken and Fox, in conjunction with the Superintendent, was appointed to examine and report on the extra summer line that had been placed for fire on the Bedford street works.

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Adjourned.

THE MURDER TRIAL.

Conclusion of the Testimony—No Defence Made—A Theory.

The case of Patrick Ferry, charged with killing Matthew Long, was continued all day yesterday in the Criminal Court. The evidence of all the witnesses examined during the day was mainly corroborative of what had been given before, except that of Margaret Brophye, who testified that she was visiting her mother's house, in the neighborhood of Ferry's house, on the night of the murder. She was coming away when she heard a noise in Ferry's house. Her husband opened the door and they saw Ferry and Long fighting. Long had Ferry down. Mr. Brophy and Seibert separated them, and afterwards took Long out into his own house and shut the door. When they were separated Long was bleeding some around the mouth and nose. Long wanted them to let him go. When he did go out he was gone from two to four minutes.

On cross-examination witness testified that when Long came into his own house he was very anxious to fight. He knocked his wife over, but Brophy and Seibert managed to hold him until the police came when he rushed out angrily. Ferry did not follow Long into his house after they were separated.

Wm. Carlin, one of the parties who were in the house when the fuss occurred, testified that he and Long and Sproul were out serenading that night; they stopped at several places before they came to Long's, and witness drank some whisky, though he did not know what Long drank; after they reached Long's house they drank some more whisky; Ferry was in Long's house about twenty minutes, witness did not know how the prisoner came into the room, nor how he came to sing.

This concluded the testimony for the prosecution, and the District Attorney announced that they would rest their case there.

Mr. Marshall, one of the attorneys for the defense, addressed the Court briefly on a point of law in relation to how far a man must retreat before turning to defend himself. The gist of his address was that a party of men and women under the influence of liquor were in Long's house adjoining that of Ferry, and connected by a doorway inside; they were singing, when some one suggested that Ferry be asked to join them; a messenger was sent for Ferry, and in response to the request he did join them and sang a song for them; it was an Irish song; Carlin thought it was an insult to Sproul, and so stated to him, when they both left. Then the disturbance commenced. Ferry retreated into his own house, where Long followed him and knocked him down. Long was a powerful man, and much more than a match for Ferry. When Mrs. Long was asked on the witness stand whether there was a fight, she answered, "No, my husband merely tossed him over." These words and the manner in which they were uttered, Mr. Marshall argued, clearly showed the relative physical power of the two men. Long merely tossed Ferry over, and yet over three women were unable to pull him off; and when Long at last finally succeed in separating them, Ferry was jerked violently from the floor by Long as he was being tossed. It was true that the assistant money went to bar-room, Ferry had made use of abusive language, but no words would justify an assault. Long, not content with the physical abuse he had inflicted on Ferry, and the latter's house, broke into it a second time, and was about to renew the assault, when Ferry, in self-defense, drew a small knife, with which he did the cutting. This was the evidence given by the Commonwealth and not by the defense. The speaker here proceeded to argue on the right of a man to protect his own castle. The doctrine which compels a man to be driven to the wall, before he can slay his assailant, is exploded. Judge Paxton exploded it in his opinion in the Phillip Murray case. But a man never had to be driven to the wall in his own castle. Let a person attempt to enter it, with the purpose of subjecting the owner to great bodily danger, and the latter was justified in slaying him at the threshold.

After hearing the testimony of a number of character witnesses, the defense rested also, and Mr. Shaw opened for the Commonwealth by a very able and well-timed argument, in which he not only developed the points in the testimony, but presented the responsibilities resting upon Courts and juries in cases of this kind in a very forcible and exact manner. Then followed Reardon, Marshall and Montooth.

When the arguments were all finished the hour for adjournment had arrived and the Judge reserved his charge until to-day.

The poisoned mince pie case is the next on the calendar for this court.

Removal.

Our office and sales rooms will be removed from 140 Wood street, on or about April 1st, to No. 37 Wylie avenue.

WHEELER & WILSON MFG. CO.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Record of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

U. S. District Court.
(*Before Judge McCandless.*)

Henry M. Stitzer, of Crawford county, filed a petition in bankruptcy. Order made restraining certain execution creditors.

Robert Stewart, bankrupt, Mercer county; order granted against certain execution creditors; also in the case of John Stevenson, bankrupt, of Mercer county.

Duncan Keith, bankrupt, Westmoreland county. Register's report referred back for re-examination.

Andrew D. Miller, bankrupt, Allegheny City. Leave granted assignee to sell certain real estate.

United States vs. one barrel of whisky owned by Moss & Fox. Property condemned and forfeited, and ordered to be sold.

United States Attorney's account for quarter ending March 31, 1876, presented, examined and approved.

John Stevenson, bankrupt, Mercer county. Restraining order granted against certain execution creditors.

Frederick Fette, bankrupt, Warren county. Order made for bankrupt's examination before Register Harper. Petition of assignee for allowance referred to said Register. Order made for sale of real estate discharged of liens, and H. D. Gamble, Esq., appointed to ascertain liens and make report.

Citizens' Bank of Titusville, bankrupt. Rule granted to show cause why the order for sale of real estate should not be received. Motion made for an injunction to restrain certain execution creditors. Motion also made to dissolve a former injunction. Argument on said motions and decision of the Court withheld.

Titusville Savings Bank, bankrupt. Bill in aid of proceedings in bankruptcy presented and subpœna in equity ordered to issue.

Herman Smith, bankrupt, Greene county. Injunction ordered to issue against Abner Thorp, restraining him from taking possession of property purchased at Sheriff's sale.

Goslice & Wachtel, bankrupts, Venango county. Leave granted assignee to sell real estate on process issued from State Court.

J. G. McLane, bankrupt, Venango county. Order made for sale of personal property.

Common Pleas No. 1.
(*Before Judges Sterrett, Stowe and Collier.*)

New trials were granted and refused in the following cases:

Field, Thayer & Co. vs. Mulholland. Refused.

Jno. B. Sheriff, use, vs. Robt. M. Elliott. Refused.

Samuel Marx and wife vs. Jacob Bernstein. New trial granted unless plaintiff will accept $125 and costs within twenty days.

A. P. Kohen vs. John Killep & Co. Motions for a new trial and in arrest of judgment denied.

Philip Loveridge vs. D. W. C. Bidwell, et al. New trial granted. This is the bogus punch case in which plaintiff got a verdict against Mr. Bidwell for about $900.

John Meyer, for use, vs. Frank Kolne. Refused.

A. G. Shade vs. John A. Nichol, Refused.

Robert Dickson, President, vs. David Richey. Refused. This was against defendant as surety on the bond of Robert Grier, in which a verdict was rendered for defendant.

George Willard et al. vs. James Graham. Refused.

Mary Gainesford vs. Edgar Cowan. Refused.

J. B. Smith vs. Henry Bollman. Granted

James H. Porte vs. Emanuel DeRoy. Refused.

A. Ortleib & Co. vs. Fanny Rosenbach and Henry Rosenbach. Refused.

Common Pleas No. 2.
(*Before Judges Ewing and White.*)

John O. Phillips, Joseph Keeling et al., vs. John W. Reed, David Trunick et al. Verdict for plaintiffs for $203.50.

John Wanderlich vs. E. J. Waring & Co. On trial.

John B. Livingstone for use vs. Consolidated Gas Company, taken up yesterday. On trial.

Edward Miller & Co., of Connecticut, vs. Gallinger & Co. Verdict for plaintiffs for $2,123.66.

Trial List for To-Day.

Champ vs. Born.
Murry et ux. vs. Stack & O'Connor.
Kreigher vs. Birmingham Fire Insurance Company.
Toussant vs. Gangwish et al.
Stewart vs. Pittsburgh, Washington & Baltimore Railroad Company.
McMichael vs. Hawkins et al.
Sampson et al. vs. Negley.
Niccols vs. Johnson.
Ewing vs. Rafferty.
Duncan vs. O'Hara.
McCheaney vs. Lanahan et al.
Rosenberg & Co. vs. Niccols & Shaw.

Criminal Court.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.

A. Henne,	F. J. Lee,
Jack Garver,	Ruth Smith,
Reetta Kidgley et al.,	Samuel Hare,
J. M. Callahan et al.,	Joseph Starkey,
Jno. B. Gos,	Jno. H. Gos,
Jno. Fenno,	James Fleisher,
Juliana Keil (2),	Jno. Campbell et al.,
Robert Donaldson,	Valentine Bost,
Edw. Schendle (2),	John Griffin.

Court Brevities.

The contract for the construction of the new Commissioners' building was let yesterday to B. J. Bradley at $2,244.

THE will of James H. Hays was filed yesterday morning. He bequeaths all his property to his children and grand-children. His sons, Henry B. and John S., are designated as executors.

JOHN H. BAILEY yesterday resigned his position as receiver of the Nation Trust Company. Major W. B. Negley, trustee for the creditors, takes upon himself all the honors and responsibilities.

TOM LEONARD filed a bill in equity yesterday asking the Court to decree that an estate which the respondent held in trust for him be turned over to his control. There being no objection, the decree was made.

J. B. HAMMER, an employe of James H. McNally, a cloth importer, made information before U. S. Commissioner McCandless yesterday, charging Christian Franz with obtaining goods falsely on pretense of being a dealer.

A SUIT in ejectment was instituted in Common Pleas No. 3 yesterday against Christian Court, by the Allegheny City Home, in behalf of Jacob Staley. The object of the suit is the recovery of twelve acres of land in Pine township, on the Kittanning road, adjoining the lands of Catharine Brown and John McClaren.

IN Common Pleas No. 2, W. N. Erwin filed a bill in equity against John Wallace, his partner in the livery business in the Thirty-sixth ward. Plaintiff is a roller, and defendant was to manage the concern, receiving therefore in addition to his "divy" $1,095 per year. It is alleged that in violation of the article of co-partnership, defendant has received the firm without plaintiff's knowledge. The Court is asked to appoint a receiver, etc.

PERSONAL.

***Dr. Redlich, of Sharpsburg, is a candidate for Assembly.

***Dr. George Kelly, a young doctor of Washington, Pa., has been appointed resident physician at Mercy Hospital.

***Mr. James W. Bonney was, by the Board of Controllers, last night elected Librarian and Miss Mattie McAllister Assistant Librarian of the Allegheny Public Library.

***A charter issued on the 11th of April 1862, and approved by Governor Curtin, authorizing the incorporation and erection of a gas company, provided it should not charge a greater price than $1.50 per thousand feet, has turned up in Allegheny, and some of those who are dissatisfied with the manner in which the present company is conducting its business on the tariff, talk of utilizing it for the benefit of the general public and organizing a new company. In 1862 the Anchor, Hope, Banner, Penn and other cotton mills asked for a reduction in the prevailing high rates, and having refused went to the Legislature, and obtained this charter for a new gas works. The incorporators were Jas. Park, Capt. J. Birmingham, Wm. Little, Sen., A. Howe, Nathaniel Holmes, John Otterson, J. F. Jennings and B. F. Kennedy.

Beautify Your Homes.

In a few short weeks Nature will appear in her gayest and most attractive hues, and man who is a little more than an angels' should be true to Nature in this respect and replace old and faded ornaments with the newer and more beautiful. Messrs. S. Boyd & Co., No. 60 Fifth avenue, have anticipated the wants of those who desire to adorn their homes with the beautiful in art and have